

COMPANY ORDERS

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, }

CAIRO, December 25, 1861. }

CIRCULAR. *A. Edmister*

Hereafter in order that there may be no difficulty, in conveying the sick to General Hospital, in Mound City, and the return of the convalescent to their companies, the steamer "B" when available and the Rob Roy when she is not available, will make tri-weekly trips between Cairo and Hospital as follows:

Will leave Cairo at 10 o'clock P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning as soon as authorized by the Surgeon in charge. *John A. Rawlins*

The attention of Company Commanders is again called to the necessity of furnishing Descriptive Rolls, for all sick sent to General Hospital. The Surgeon at Hospital will report all cases of neglect to comply with this paragraph.

By Order of Brigadier General U. S. GRANT, Commanding.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Department of the Missouri, }

ST. LOUIS, December 21, 1861. }

SPECIAL ORDER }
NO. 83. }

A Board of Officers is hereby appointed to meet at Cairo, Illinois, on Thursday, the 26th day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of Volunteers who may be reported to the Board.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

1. Colonel JAMES D. MORGAN, 10th Illinois Volunteers.
2. Colonel W. H. L. WALLACE, 11th Illinois Volunteers.
3. Lieut. Colonel H. E. HART, 22d Illinois Volunteers.
4. Lieut. Colonel L. H. WATERS, 28th Illinois Volunteers.
5. Captain EZRA TAYLOR, Taylor's Battery.

The Board will sit without regard to hours.

By order of Major General HALLECK.

J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Head Qrs 21th Regt Ill Infantry
Birds Point Mo January 28th 1862

Regimental orders No 1

The following rules will be strictly observed
till further orders

Reveille	at	7. A. M	Breakfast	at	7.30 A. M
Guard Mounting	"	8. " "	Officers Drill	"	9.30 " "
Company Drills	from	10.30 " " to 12 M	Dinner	"	12 M
Battalion Drill	at	3. P. M	Drum Parade	"	4.30 P. M
Supper	"	5.30. " "	Latrine	8.30. P. M	Saps 9. P. M

when all lights except in officers and 1st Sergeants
quarters must be extinguished -

On Sunday the usual weekly inspection will take place
at 9.30. A. M - except on the first Sunday of each month
when the entire regiment will be inspected - all equipments
will be worn by the men on all inspections -

No other exercises on Sunday
except Drum Parade -

Absence from drills or parades by officers or
men will only be allowed - those off duty by the Commanding Officer
or on Surgeons Certificates -

Non-Commissioned officers will be held responsible
for the maintenance and order of the quarters of their respective
Squads -

Sergeants will cause a copy of these orders to be posted
in the quarters of each squad and will at once report
to company commanders any violation of these rules -

Non-Commissioned officers will enforce the
orders heretofore given relative to gambling - Any neglect
to do so will if known, be punished by reduction
to the ranks -

Divine Service on Sunday at 2. P. M.
which it is earnestly recommended that all
attend

By order of
L. L. Marsh
Col 21th Regt Ill Infantry

Head Qrs 2nd Regt Ill^{us} Infantry
Birds Point Mo January 29th 1862

Regimental order No. 2.

The order prohibiting gambling in this command having been so often expressed the Colonel Commanding has felt called upon to enforce it strenuously by at any expense to officers or men

By order of
C. C. March
Col 2nd Regt Ill^{us} Infantry

As cerebro spinal fever has been selected as the subject of discussion at this meeting I have thought best to arrange some facts & opinions in regard to it in the form of a short paper & submit the same for your consideration. This may be defined as a continued malignant fever occurring in epidemics of & produced by some unknown cause. Its onset is sudden commencing & very fatal. Its characteristic effects are disturbance of the motion of the nervous system vomiting & painful contractions of the muscles of the back of the neck. The post mortem lesions found are constant only varying in degree. They are produced by acute inflammation of the pia mater of brain & spinal cord. It is a general infection & its nature & the symptoms are not characteristic of the local inflammatory states which are always present & the term cerebro spinal fever is to be preferred to that of cerebro spinal meningitis indicating as it does the infectious nature of the disease together with the seat of the lesions always found.

It was first described as a distinct disease about the beginning of the present century the first epidemic described being at Geneva in 1805. It prevailed at various points in the United States from 1806 to 1816 from that time until the present it has prevailed in epidemic form it has prevailed through various sections of this country with at times intervals of several years between the various epidemics. Within the past few years the tendency appears to be to remain to appear a few cases at a time isolated cases in those regions where it has formerly prevailed as an epidemic & it is the opinion of many members of the profession that it will eventually become naturalized. Its mode of invasion differs materially from that of any other epidemic disease. It appears simultaneously at different points in the same country scattered cases & groups of cases.

Head Quarters Reserve Corps
Army of the Tenn May 17th 1862

Special Field order
No 9

I In compliance with orders from Department Head Quarters officers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers & others employed on Topog^l duty with the several Commands shall furnish the Chief of Topographical Engineers of Department Head Quarters with copies of the maps & sketches of the surveys and Reconnoissances made by them from Pittsburg landing towards Corinth & hereafter they will be forwarded from day to day as the surveys are made

II in an engagement with the enemy the Militians will be detailed to carry the wounded from the field & for that purpose will subject to orders of the Medical Corps the musicians thus detailed will be designated by a white badge around the left arm above the elbow and so long as they are able to perform this duty no soldier will be permitted to leave the ranks on the plea of carrying off the wounded

III During a battle guards will be placed in the rear of each Division with orders to shoot all who desert the ranks from cowardice IV During a battle a Company Drum^l will be detailed to accompany and assist each Battery

V Division Commanders will see that this order is faithfully fully executed

by order of

Maj Genl

John A. McNamee

Commanding Reserve Corps

C. T. Hatchkiss

a a a Genl

Official

R. R. Townes

a a a Genl

W. H. Heath

a a a Genl

Head Quarters 3rd Brigade 1st Division
May 14th 1862

General orders
No 12

The following orders will be observed on
March of the 3^d Brigade

I On marching by the flanks Regiments
the formation will habitualy be in four ranks, and when marching
in round steps the men will carry their arms at will and preserve
their proper distance

II When marching in round steps the Commanders of
Companies will fall to the rear of their Companies and see that
no man leave the ranks without urgent necessity

III When a Soldier is permitted to leave the ranks his
Comrads should carry his gun and accoutrements until he
rejoins them IV

Officers are Required to set a good example
to their men and any officer found violating these rules by
stragling from the ranks or entering houses on the march
will be arrested and punished Regimental and company
Commanders will be held accountable for the enforcement of this
order

By Command of
Michael H. Lawler

Col Comd^g 3^d Brigade

W H Heath

A A A Genl

occurs at different points & in a single neighborhood, cases will often
be separated over miles apart & in some cases a particular class of
inhabitants will be affected as during the war the troops only were affected
to the in some localities its action appears to be intermittent a number of
isolated cases occurring then vanishing and after an interval new cases appearing
this continues for several months its singular history its appearance about the
same time in widely separated localities its tendency to isolated attacks its
long continued prevalence in an epidemic form & occurrence of sporadic
cases the diversity of symptoms in different years than hitherto known
any satisfactory theory of its cause or origin the chill & febrile phenomena
analogous to the eruptive infectious fevers its rapid course & great fatality
which cannot be accounted for in the lesions always present when seen from
simple inflammatory lesion its infectious nature is also confirmed from the
changes in the blood & heart & muscles which we are constantly finding as the
characteristic spinal lesions while the season of the year exerts an important influence
this disease being more prevalent during the winter months it is not
believed that climate has much influence in this country it has
prevalence from the Gulf to Canada & with great uniformity the disease

Head Qrs 1st Division Reserve of the
Army of the Tennessee

Aug 22nd 1862

General orders
No 40

The laxity with which guard duty is performed not only reflects upon the Division but inevitably may imperil the safety of the Army. The attention Brigades Regimental and Company officers is called to the subject and the Brig Genl Comdg will hereafter expect to find that the Regulations for the Army in connection with it are more rigidly complied with when exceptions occur ~~will~~ correction will be applied.

In no case will any sentinel be hereafter kept upon post for a longer period than two hours he will be off four hours the guard being divided into ~~4~~ reliefs each this being on post for eight hours out of the twenty four.

Guards must be frequently visited by both officers and no Comd officers and no sentinel allowed (as seems to be a prominent custom) to sit down when upon his post.

The Brig Genl Comdg expects the earnest cooperation of every officer of his Command in efficiently carrying out the purpose of this order.

By Order of
Brig Genl H. M. Pritchard
R. R. Johnson

Official
W. H. Heath

A. A. A. Genl

cut back have occurred during the winter & spring months those of summer & autumn being milder & more limited. Weather does locality or the character of the soil appear to exert any influence. Low marshy regions & the higher mountainous regions have alike suffered. The conditions & mode of life have much to do with liability to attack. Malariae undeclassificatae are everywhere found its prevalence & are believed to be as powerful factors in its dissemination as in that of malariae there however are only collected & preserved in the absence of the specific cause & the other extreme does not insure immunity from its ravages. The disease is by far most common during the first twenty years of life & among children the death rate is much higher. The individuals attacked are generally in strong robust health. But all influences are predisposing influences are peculiar in the absence of the specific cause which is unknown. That it is not of malarial origin is shown by other facts & shows are far from malariae localized prevents most generally in winter & spring months & by the tendency to remit & intermittent there is no analogy. It is not believed to be contagious. Years after when there is the possibility of persons

Head Quarters 1st Division
Reserve of the Army of the Tennessee
May 24th 1862

Special Order
No. 143

All men belonging to this Division (and Maj
Genl McManis) at home on sick leave who are able
to travel (including the convalescent in Hospitals) are hereby
ordered to join their respective Companies without delay
or be considered deserters and treated as such.

Agreeably with provisions of Par 2 Genl Order No 27 dated
Head Quarters West of the Miss May 17th 1862
Soldiers on sick returns to duty will report to
the Medical officers of the nearest Hospital who will
give them Certificates to that effect on presenting
such Certificates the Quartermaster's Department will furnish
them transportation to their Regiments.

By Order of
Brig Genl H. M. Judah
R. R. Powers
a a a Genl

Official
W. H. Heath
a a a Genl

communicated to every officer in the beginning of an epidemic
here & then after miles apart often only one or perhaps two of the members
of the family suffer & when the contagion ceases it is often at irregular
intervals as to exclude the idea of contagion. In view of all the facts it is the
opinion of most medical men that it is not contagious in the same way as
it small pox would first. But that is capable of being conveyed from sick
to well under certain circumstances. Though at present unknown means & perhaps
medically it is best to consider it in some degree communicable & if an error
is committed it will be on the safe side. "All that our present knowledge
warrants us in saying is that the usual mode of spreading indicates that
the specific cause is of a nature that begins at places apart from
each other & spreads independently of human intercourse while in our midst
it appears to have been carried upon the fingers or among the clothing
of those who have been in contact with the sick.

Its clinical history presents a greater variety of symptoms than any other acute
disease. Its commencement is in most cases abrupt generally presenting symptoms are
abrupt & warning. The patient is seized with a chill, nausea & vomiting, restlessness & with
an anxious countenance. In a short time dragging pains in the back commencing
which more or less affect the spine & extremities & is soon followed by the
marked stiffness of the spinal Muscles. This is progressive & accompanied with
marked hyperaesthesia of the entire surface of the cutaneous surface. Pruritus
headache is constant vertigo is present occurring on any attempt to arise.

Head Quarters 1st Divⁿ
Jackson Tenn July 18th /62

Special Orders
No 177

Private James McGough C & 26th
Regt Ills Infty is hereby detailed for duty in the
14th Ohio Battery as Blacksmith and will report
at Once to the Commanding Officer of the Battery
By Order of
Brig Gen Logan

Official
C. O. Dieke
A A A Genl

R R James
A A Genl

Official
J. R. Campbell
Adj^t
20th Ills

Head Quarters District of West Tennessee
Memphis Tenn July 9th 1862

Special Orders
No 133

Complaints of Recent Irregularities brought to the
Attention of the General Commanding render necessary the
Publication of the following Order

All Officers, no Commission Officers, Soldiers and Persons
in the Service of the United States are forbidden to trespass
upon the gardens, Orchards, or private grounds of any person
as in any manner which ever to interfere with the same with
and proper written orders so to do. No loitering, Pilfering
and any Unauthorized and unnecessary Seizure or destruction
of Private Property is prohibited by general Orders of the Depart-
ment Nos 8 and 13 Series of 1861 and will be Punished with the
Extreme penalty imposed by the laws of war which is death.
All Commissioned Officers of Companies will not pass their Camp
lines without written permission of their District Brigade
or Regimental Commanders and then only on Official business
or other Urgent and Satisfactory reasons to be given in the letter
of permission. No Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are prohibi-
ted from leaving Camp at any time except when detailed on
duty or on the written permission of their Regimental Commanders
who may grant such permission to not more than three at any

one time from each Company to be absent under Charge
of a Non Commissioned officer who will be held responsible for
their good Conduct

III The Picket and guard Reliefs will remain at their immediate
Picket as guard Stations unless in the discharge of proper
Military duty and will not Straggle there from under penalty
of being arrested and severely and summarily dealt with

IV No Commissioned Non Commissioned officers or Soldiers will
be permitted to be absent from Camp after Retreat

V The Military Police Patrols and Picket guard will arrest
all persons found violating any of the provisions of this order
either by trespassing upon the orchards or gardens and grounds
herein mentioned as being or destruction of private property or
being and side of Camp lines or Straggling from their guard
Station without proper authority. Commissioned officers to
be reported to District Division at Brigade Head Quarters and Non
Commissioned officers and Soldiers to be taken before the Provost
Marshal

VI Officers of Regiments Detachments and Companies
and officers of the Day and Police are enjoined to use their
utmost diligence in making known and enforcing all
orders necessary for the safety of the Command and the City

By Order of Major General W. S. Grant

John A. Rawlings

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

The foregoing order published for the locality of Memphis is
hereby extended over this entire Command and will be
rigidly enforced

By Order Major General W. S. Grant

John A. Rawlings

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Official

R. R. Townes

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Head Quarters 17th Army Corps
Dept of the Tennessee
Vicksburg Miss Oct 1st 1863

Special Orders

No 217

^V 1st Lieut John A Edmiston E Co, 20th Regt
Alls Luftry Vols is detailed for Special duty a Actg
Asst Qr Mstr at the McPherson Hospital and will
report to Surg Powell in charge

By Order of Maj Genl Jas B McPherson
J W H Munroe
Asst Adjt Genl

Head Quarters 17th Army Corps
Department of the Tennessee
Vicksburg Miss Nov 28th 1864

General Orders

No 46

The General Commanding has observed, with profound gratification that the Officers and Men of this Corps, true to the high resolves and unwavering patriotism which have ever characterized them since first they enrolled themselves in the Army for the Union, are desirous of adding another page to their brilliant record by reenlisting as Veteran Volunteers. In order to facilitate these reenlistments the following synopsis of, and extracts from, the orders on the subject are published for the guidance of instruction of all concerned

Who May Reenlist

I. - Volunteers belonging to three years organizations, having less than one year to serve may at any time before the expiration of their present term, reenlist as Veteran Volunteers, for three years or the war, in the Companies or Regiments to which they belong the new term commencing at the time of reenlistment

Bounty

II. - Every Veteran Volunteer will be entitled to receive from the United States, one months pay in advance and a bounty and premium of four hundred and two dollars (\$402 to be paid as follows

1 st - Upon being mustered into service he shall be one months pay in advance	\$ 13.00
First installment of bounty	\$ 60.00
Premium	\$ 2.00
Total Payment on Muster	\$ 75.00

- 2nd - At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster, an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00
- 3^d - At the first regular pay-day after six months service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty \$50.00
- 4th - At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first years service an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00
- 5th - At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months service an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00
- 6th - At the first regular pay-day after two years service an additional installment of bounty will be paid \$50.00
- 7th - At the first regular pay-day after two years and a half years service an additional installment of the bounty will be paid. \$50.00
- 8th - At the expiration of three years service the remainder of the bounty will be paid \$40.00

IV. "If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment they shall receive upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of Volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

V. - Besides the bounty and premium of reenlistment, the Veteran Volunteer will, on his discharge and re-muster be entitled to his one hundred dollars bounty and all final dues under his original enlistment, thus making total payment on remuster at least \$175.00

By order of
Maj Gen James B. McPherson
W. T. Clark
Asst Adjt Genl

Head Quarters 17th Army Corps
Dept of the Tennessee
Vicksburg Miss Nov 3^d 1863

Special Order
No 250

X. - On the recommendation of the Comdg Officer of his Regiment, Private George A. Nath. Co, 20th Regt Ills Infy "Tols" reported absent without leave having been unavoidably detained is hereby restored to duty without loss of Pay or allowances.

By order of
Maj Gen James B. McPherson
W. T. Clark
Asst Adjt Genl

Head Quarters 3^d Division 17th Army Corps
Vicksburg Miss Feb 1st 1864

Special Order }
No 25

Private James McLaugh. Co "E" 20th Regt Ills
Inftry Vols, reported absent without leave Oct 31st 1863. having furnished satisfac-
tory evidence that his absence was unavoidable is upon the recommendation of his
Commanding Officer approved by intermediate Commanders, hereby restored to duty
without loss of pay and allowances. He will be so noted on the proper Pay and
Musters Rolls.

By order of Brig Genl M D Leggett
J C Douglass
Offg Asst Genl

Head Qrs 1st Inftry Vol Regt Service Illinois
Springfield March 22nd 1864

Special Orders }
No 162 Extract.

III. The 20th Ills Inftry Vols, having reenlisted and returned to Ills to recruit
and reorganize pursuant to D. O. No 68 Hd Qrs 17th Army Corps Dept of the Tenn V Burg
Miss Near 12th 1864. it is hereby stationed at Camp Butler, and the following officers are placed on re-
cruiting service in which they will be governed by "Regulations for the Recruiting Service" and by instructions
from these Head Quarters.

IV. 1st Lt John A Edmiston will open a recruiting station at Clinton De Witt Co

V. The foregoing Officers of the 20th Ills Inftry Vols, will send all recruits to the General
 Rendezvous at Springfield, under command of Brig Genl Julius White; for transportation they
will apply to these Head Qrs.

VI. On the 16th day of April or as soon thereafter as may be necessary to afford them time to
reach Camp Butler. on the 19th day of April, the above named recruiting Officers of the 20th Ills Inf Vols
will close their several recruiting stations, settle recruiting accounts make final reports up to the closing of
their stations and return Blanks and Regulations to these Head Quarters

They will then proceed to Springfield with any disposable recruits they may have; after reporting
at General Rendezvous and disposing of their Recruits, they will, on or before the 19th day of April report
at these Head Quarters for a final adjustment of reports and accounts

By order of

Lieut Col James Oakes

Thomas S Barnes

1st Lt and Actg Asst Adj Genl

Adj. Gen. Supt. Vol. Recd. Service Illinois

Springfield April 23^d 1864

Special Order }
No 193 } Extract

XVIII. Lieut John A. Edmiston 20th Regt Ills Inftry Vols is hereby relieved from recruiting service and will report without delay to the Commanding Officer of his regiment at Camp Butler

By order of
Lieut Col Oakes
Thomas L. Barnes
1st Lieut and Adj. Asst Adj. Genl

Head Quarters 17th Army Corps
In the Field Ga August 28th 1864

General Orders }
No 13 }

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Honor the following awards of Medals of Honor of the 17th Army Corps are made and published to the command.

XII. Sergeant Samuel Deutor, "E" Co. 20th Regt Ills Inftry Vols a "Gold Medal of Honor" for having saved his Regimental Colors in the battle of July 21st 1864

When his Regiment was hard pressed by overpowering numbers, in the confusion of changing front the color bearer was shot down, and the colors were left on the ground. As soon as Sergeant Deutor perceived it, he rushed forward, seized the colors, and bore them back triumphantly back to the Regiment

Each medal awarded by this order will bear the inscription Atlanta July 22nd and will be presented to the Officers and Men in front of their Commands by their Division Commanders

By command of
Maj Genl Frank P. Blair
Rowland Cox
Asst Adj. Genl

Adj. Gen. 20th Ills Inftry
Near Atlanta Ga Oct 3rd 1864

In compliance with special orders No 116- Adj. Gen. 3rd Div 17th A Corps

Adj. Gen. Edmiston E Co 20th Ills Inftry
is detailed to take charge of stores of 3rd Div 17th Army Corps stored at Atlanta Ga and will report at Adj. Gen. 3rd Div 17th Army Corps at 1. P. M. this day

David D. Wadsworth Sen Capt
Comd'g 20th Regt Ills Inftry Vols.

Head Quarters Dept and Army of the Tennessee
Before Atlanta Ga Aug 8th 1864

Special Field Orders }
No 92

V. Private Orestes S Sampson, "E" Co. 20th Ills Inftry is detailed
for Special Service in Quartr Master's Department and will forthwith report to Lieut
A C Blizard A. A. G. M. at these Head Quarters for duty

By order of
Major General O O Howard
James Le. Taggart
Asst Adjt Genl

Head Quarters Department and Army of the Tennessee
East Point Ga Oct 1st 1864

Special Orders }
No 223

XIV. Private Orestes S Sampson, "E" Co 20th Regt Ills Inftry T Co is
relieved from Special Service in Quartr Master's Dept at these Head Quarters and will
forthwith report to the Comdg Officer of his Regiment for duty

By order of
Maj Gen O O Howard
Thos. Clark
Asst Adjt General

The first high mental excitement passes into delirium accompanied
with various pervenions of the special senses from is generally moderate + blurs
no regular course Pulse normal or but moderately quickened with remarkable
variations as to frequency + then changes succeed each oth with great rapidity

Proceedings of a board of survey convened at
to the following order

pursuant

Here insert order.

The Board met pursuant to the following above order Present

The board proceeded then to examine into the following deficiency of
reported by

Witness

Insert Evidence

After a careful examination of the facts as shown by evidence the board are of
the opinion — state facts of deficiency and the result of investigation

Signed

There being no further business before the Board it then adjourned sine
die

Signed

REUNION OF CO. E.

The Veterans Fight Over in Memory the Battles of the Past.

At the last moment, yielding to an irresistible inclination to meet with our heroic comrades of E company, we started for Clinton Illinois, the night of the 12th inst. going by way of Mendota. The train on the I. C. being late some hours it was 12 o'clock of the 13th when we arrived at Clinton. Here we found Major Warner, Riley Kelley and others of the Committee, with conveyances to take those who came down that way to the fair grounds, where we landed after a few minutes ride. Here under the beautiful shade trees were assembled the remnant of brave old Company E and several hundred of their admiring neighbors and friends. The new arrivals having been given a cordial greeting all round the formal exercises of the day were opened by the veterans falling into line and marching to the amphitheatre, under command of Major North. As they drew up in front of the audience, just nineteen of them, the exclamation was instant and universal that they were as fine looking set of men as could be selected in any community. When we marched in Dixie together seventeen years ago most of them had a youthful look, scarcely one having matured into manhood. Now they are great stalwart men, nearly all having families and good business or professional connections. Below we quote a detailed report

of the pleasures of the day from the Clinton *Public*, remarking here that we never experienced a day of such unalloyed happiness before; and every person present seemed equally as happy. Genial old Dr. Goodbrake was there, officer of the day and looking upon the boys as tenderly and with as much pride as he could his own children. Battle-scarred Major North looked little older than he did twelve years ago. Major Warner has grown into a portly, fine looking man and is a prominent member of the bar of that section of the State. He has a genial, lovely wife and two splendid looking boys and lives in opulence and elegance. Captain Edmiston is the proud husband of a handsome and accomplished young wife and the happy father of a nine-year old daughter. We can never forget the hospitality of this happy home, the enchanting singing of the hostess and the interesting war reminiscences of the host. Good, kind old Dr. Goodbrake has a charming study, where he delights to show his friends many relics of the war, photographs of the boys of his old command and prominent officers whom he learned to admire. In the same lot stands his residence, now occupied by Mr. Richard Butler, the able and successful editor of the *Public*, the leading Republican paper of DeWitt county and one of the best in the State. He is a man that never allows politics or religion to intervene where social enjoyment is in order, or professional courtesies can be extended. Riley Kelley has grown from boyhood to full manhood and is one of the best looking men in the State. He is Prosecuting Attorney of the city and has a large and lucrative law practice. He too delights to honor one of the handsomest women in the State as his wife and we have seldom seen a more perfect match. The former popular Adjutant, J. R. Conklin, came down from Galesburg, where he has been a successful business man for several years. Richie Conklin, as he is familiarly called, is the pet of everybody in Clinton, where he grew up from boyhood. His sister, one of the noted beauties of Central Illinois, is the wife of the junior Snell, President of the First National Bank of Clinton, son of Colonel Thos. Snell. She presides with queenly grace in the elegant home owned by the Colonel just north of the city. John G. Bolton came down from Lemont, where he has for several years been in business. John was always surrounded by a group of spectators whom he constantly regaled with most interesting stories and incidents of camp and

field. John Bolton had the most varied experience of any private soldier of the war, without doubt, and his career should be put into print while he is able to furnish a record of it.

We shall not be able to speak at length of each one of the boys, but it was a never-to-be-forgotten delight to grasp them each by the hand and hear a recital of some familiar incident of personal history. There were Porter, Byerly, Carter, Morrison, Hall and the rest, all as brave and hearty and genial as ever. The old adage, "None but the brave deserve the fair," seems to be exemplified here, for Company E not only deserved but got the fairest of the fair. We should like to write a column or two more about this pleasant reunion, the first of the kind held by the 20th or any part of it. It was so utterly devoid of politics and so genuine and sweet and pure that everybody declared it to be just what one would expect on such an occasion. We quote from the *Public*:

Seventeen years ago yesterday the Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers was mustered into the service of the United States at Joliet. Clinton and DeWitt county were represented by company E. On Friday, April 19, a public meeting was held at the court-house in this city to respond to the call of Gov. Yates for volunteers under President Lincoln's proclamation for 75,000 men. Old Colonel George B. Lemen, who held a commission in the State militia, presided, and made a short speech. The crowd that came to the meeting was too large to occupy the court-room, so the meeting adjourned to the square. Every loyal heart was full of enthusiasm, and the soul-stirring notes of Jack Robinson's fife and John Stroker's drum added to the excitement. It was no time for speech-making; treason had raised its hand against the flag of our country and men of all parties were ready to rush to arms. When Colonel Lemen called for volunteers, Evan Richards, a soldier of the Mexican war, and a practising physician, was the first to step forward. Then came Clay Phares, J. M. North, Dr. Goodbrake, J. Richey Conklin and others who stepped into line with him. By this time military ardor became catching, and it was but a little while till the company was nearly filled to its maximum. An election of officers was held at once, and Evan Richards was elected Captain; H. C. Phares, First Lieutenant; John Bullock, Second Lieutenant; J. M. North, Third Lieutenant. Instead of telegraphing to Springfield, Captain Richards went by railroad to Decatur, and from thence to Springfield. By the time he reached the capital, Gov. Yates had tendered to him more companies than would thrice fill the call. This was a sad disappointment to the brave boys. However the company was held in the State service, and on Friday, May 10, it went into camp at Camp Goodell, Joliet. Prior to leaving, the ladies of Clinton presented the company with a handsome flag, the work of their own hands. The presentation speech was made by Miss Lydia Gideon, now Mrs. J. M. Prior, and the flag was accepted on behalf of the company by Dr. Christopher Goodbrake. That flag was worn out in the service.

On the 13th day of June, company E was mustered into the United States service at Camp Goodell as a part of the Twentieth Regiment—a regiment that afterward saw more and harder service than any that went from Illinois, having been engaged in more than twenty-five battles and minor engagements. It is not necessary for us to follow the company and regiment through all the vicissitudes of field and camp. The Twentieth began its fighting record at Fredericktown, Mo., October 21, '61, where it received its "baptism of fire." This was the beginning. From the outset Co. E sustained the honor of DeWitt county. We will here recount the battles in which the regiment bore a valiant part, leaving it to the survivors to fill in the details. Beginning at Fredericktown, Mo., the glorious victories that crowned our armies in the southwest from there to Bentonville, N. C., are a part of the history of the Twentieth. The skirmish at

Charleston, Mo., the battles at Ft. Henry, Ft. Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth, Britton's Lane and Tallahatchie, down to the memorable siege of Vicksburg. Then came Hillsboro, Conton, Meridian, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack. And then came the two days terrific fighting at Atlanta, known in history as the battles of July 21 and 22.

The Twentieth had suffered terribly, and its numbers had become so reduced by killed, wounded and sick that there was a bare remnant of it left. But those who were fit for duty were as full of courage as on the day when they started out from Camp Goodell. After the fight at Atlanta the remnant of the regiment was mounted. Gen. Logan fittingly and feelingly speaks of this time in his letter, when on the morning of the 23d of July barely enough men of the entire regiment answered at roll-call to make one company, and when the officer in command of the hand-full reported: "General, this is the Twentieth regiment."

And then began Sherman's celebrated march to the sea, in which the 20th bore a prominent part. The fights at Ogechee Bridge and Millen, Ga., were but a slight taste of what followed at the twelve days siege of Savannah. Then came Pocotaligo, South Edisto, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Big Raft Swamp, and finally wound up the fighting at Bentonville, North Carolina.

On to Washington, via Richmond, went the Twentieth, where the boys, ragged and shoeless, took part in the grand review. Then for "home sweet home."

The regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of the service, on the 16th of July, 1865, having served for over four years from the date of mustering in. Then to Chicago where the boys were paid off. Out of 114 men that belonged to Co. E from its organization till the date of its discharge, not more than 50 lived to return to their homes.

When the roll was called yesterday but 19 answered to their names. It was a solemn time as Orderly-Sergeant John M. Porter called over each well-remembered name and Captain Edmiston responded.

The roll-call we give in full, as it contains a complete record of each man.

There was not a dry eye in the audience in the amphitheater at the fair grounds when the responses to the dead and missing were given. The aged father and mother of John M. Griffin were there to weep over the sad fate of their brave son, who fills an unknown grave in the south.

R. M. Springer, of Co. K, now editor of the *Plano News*, responded when the name of Martin Mohrle was called. It was he, at the risk of his life, who crept up at the siege at Atlanta, under a galling fire of the enemy, and rescued the dead body of the gallant color-bearer, Sergeant Martin Mohrle, and bore it back to the regiment. When Dick Springer stood up to answer for him yesterday tears rolled down his cheeks and his words died away on his lips. His silence was more eloquent than the grandest tribute that could be paid in words. The glee clubs sang "Tenting To-night," and then Mr. Springer again attempted to speak; but after a few sentences, language failed him and he sat down. Mr. Springer will ever live in the memory of the surviving members of Co. E. for that one gallant act at Atlanta.

The reading of the letters, by Major Warner, which we publish herewith, were not the least affecting part of the exercises.

The letter of Gen. Logan, the gallant commander of the old Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, of which the Twentieth formed a part, brought vividly to the mind of the members of Co. E. the story of the past.

As a part of the history of the reunion yesterday, we publish the address of welcome, delivered by Major Christopher Goodbrake, the roster of the company, and the letters of Gen. Logan, Gen. Force, Gen. Leggett, Captain Williams and Captain Eyans.

WELCOMING ADDRESS BY MAJOR GOODBRAKE.

COMRADES,—I never saw the time when, if I applied myself studiously to the task, I could not compose some sort of an address or essay on any subject with which I was, at least to some extent, acquainted; but ever since the day when a few of us met to consult over the arrangements for this reunion, where it was hinted to me that I as chairman of the committee would be called upon to make a few remarks, I have tried to compose something which would be appropriate to present to you on this anniversary of our muster into the service; and I must acknowledge that for once I have most signally failed. Every time I have endeavored to collect my thoughts for the task I could think of nothing only how in April, 1861, the country became aroused as one man at the acts of the South, at southern impudence, southern threats and southern treason. How Col. Lemen came down to Clinton, procured a drummer and fifer and beat up for volunteers; how enough of us signed the roll to constitute a company; how we held an election in the old court-house, which resulted in the choice of Evan Richards, Captain; H. Clay Phares, 1st Lieutenant; James M. North, 2d Lieutenant; and John R. Conklin, Orderly Sergeant; how the ladies presented us with a flag on Snell's Hill; how speeches were made; how every heart beat with the strong impulse of patriotism, and how every man in the company was resolved to aid in causing the flag of our Union to be respected, and the mandates of our government to be obeyed throughout our whole country, or perish in the attempt. Then, in my mind's eye, I can see the company—then called the DeWitt County Guards—march to the depot, then the hasty and tearful handshaking and earnest adieus, between friends and relations, which with a great many of our comrades were the last on earth. Then all aboard for Joliet; then the encampment of Camp Goodell; then the organization of the 20th regiment of Illinois volunteers when the DeWitt Co. Guards became company "E;" then the month of encampment under the auspices of the State, and then on the 13th of June the mustering of the regiment into the service of the United States, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., for three years, unless sooner discharged.

Comrades, you well know how many who on that beautiful June day held up their good right hands were discharged; some by surgeon's certificate of disability, and many were discharged from further service here on earth, being transferred to the Grand Army above, where we hope the God of battles has given them a glorious rest eternal.

I now see the regiment on the way to Alton where we received our first tents and where camp life began in earnest. But we can't tarry here, for "still must we on," and we find ourselves at the Arsenal at St. Louis, and then down the "Father of Waters" to Cape Girardeau; and here I may say the "tramp, tramp, tramp" of our soldier life commenced in reality. From the Cape we go to Jackson, thence back to the Cape; then to Bird's Point, back again to the Cape, then through Jackson and Dallas to Fredericktown, where our regiment received its "baptism of fire," and where it assisted in gaining a signal victory over Jeff Thompson, which I believe was the first complete victory during the war; for those of the enemy who are not killed or wounded, were completely routed and scattered in flight. Oh! how my heart swelled within me on that occasion, to see the boys—

OUR OWN BOYS—stand up so bravely before the enemy. Well, back we marched through Cape Girardeau to Bird's Point, then to Fort Jefferson, back again, and then, hurrah! for Ft. Henry and Ft. Donaldson, where, at the latter place, "Greek met Greek," and where, after the battle was over, the 20th had lost twenty killed and nearly one hundred wounded. But now on to Shiloh, where on that 6th day of April, that glorious Spring morning, on the Sabbath day, the long roll again beat to call our regiment into that two day's fight, the most terrible fighting that ever transpired on this continent, and where we lost about one-third, in killed and wounded, of the fighting force left us after the battle of Donaldson. To the losses of the regiment in both these battles company "E" contributed a large, yea, a melancholy number. At Shiloh, losing four killed and twenty-three who went into action.

But I can not particularize. You have not forgotten the slow advance to Corinth, the march to Jackson, Tennessee, then on to Estlinville; then the battle of Britton's Lane, then on to LaGrange, Holly Springs, Oxford, and Yaughnapatahpa, and then back to LaGrange, Memphis, down the river to Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, Hardtimes Landing, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and the siege of Vicksburg. Have you forgotten the forty-four days among the sand hills in rear of that stronghold of rebellion? Have you forgotten the final surrender and your glorious march into the city on that hot and sultry Fourth of July, under your gallant leader, John A. Logan? "No; I see the memory of those days and scenes are with you to-day."

From Atlanta you served as headquarters guard of the 3d Division. You were mounted, and the whole regiment, after all details were called in, numbered forty-two men present for duty. What a falling off was there in numbers, from the time we left Joliet, and the morning you left Atlanta and turned your faces Savannahwards.

From Washington you were ordered to Louisville, Ky., thence to Chicago, where you were paid off and discharged, July 25, 1865, after serving four years and twelve days.

Comrades, my task is done. I will only add that I am glad to see so many of you here to-day. For myself and in behalf of the committee of arrangements, I heartily greet you. In the name of our local authorities, and the mothers and daughters of Clinton, I welcome you to our city and to the Reunion Picnic; and I hope you will enjoy yourselves in every rational manner possible on this occasion. You can renew old friendships, you can take each other by the hand, you can tell your old camp-fire stories and sing your old war songs;

WORDS OF CHEER FROM ABSENT COMRADES.

To meet with the brave survivors of old company "E," on this occasion, I should heartily enjoy. To recount anew our varied experiences, to recall campaigns, battles and sieges, would add new force to that friendship that was born June 13, 1861, and matured and developed, amid carnage of battle and deprivations of the field, from Fredericktown to Bentonville; and while I am deprived of the gratification of meeting you in person, I feel sure that the friendships so formed will be permanent and lasting.

Very Respectfully,
R. N. EVANS.

When I returned to the ~~army~~ ^{army} remnant of the regiment mounted and serving as headquarters guard of the Division; in crossing Georgia and the Carolinas tireless day and night, this mounted troop was always on the alert, always in the advance. How they are scattered now! Col. Bradley, one of the most thorough soldiers I ever knew, is just gone. Morton, who was with me, died years ago. How many have gone to join the gallant color-bearer—Martin Mohrle—bravest of the brave. The field officers, the color-bearer, most of the regiment have rallied above; only a minority remain here behind.

[Letters from Gens. Logan and Leggett, and Capt. W. S. Williams of the Third Ohio battery are necessarily omitted for want of space.]

To Rejoice Over Battles Fought and
Victories Won.

(Hideo Chien) was charged April 4, '63, for disability from wounds received at Jackson, Tenn.
William D. Cole—Mustered June 13, '61; died May 22, '64; buried at Clinton, Ill.
William J. Constock—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged June 13, '64.
Thomas W. Clark—Mustered June 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; date of discharge unknown.
William Carty—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Sept. 15, '61.
John Drury—Mustered June 13, '61; missing Oct. 3, '61.
Samuel Denton, Veteran—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Big Shanty, Ga., June 12, '64, also at Atlanta July 21, '64; was given the McPherson medal of honor for gallant conduct at Atlanta July 21, '64; promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 6, '64; mustered out July 16, '64.
Isaac F. Dawson, Sergt.—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged on expiration of term of service June 13, '64.
D. B. Franklin, Veteran—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, '63; ran Vicksburg blockade; captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; exchanged March, '65; mustered out July 16, '65.
Reuben B. Gibbs—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 13, '64.
John M. Griffin—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Ft. Donaldson Feb. 14, '62.
Martin L. Harrison—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Oct. 6, '61.
James M. Hall—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Aug. 28, '62.
Oliver Harrold, Veteran—Mustered June 13, '61; captured near Canton, Miss., Feb. '64; remained in prison until close of the war; mustered out July 16, '65.
Joshua C. Hall—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1, '62; discharged Nov. 14, '62.
George A. Hall—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged on expiration of term of service June 13, '64.

Lucian A. B. Hormell, Sergt.—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged on expiration of term of service June 13, '64.

Ephraim A. Hubbell—Mustered June 13, '61; died April 10, '62, from wounds received at Shiloh April 6, '62.

Joseph M. Jones, Veteran—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., May 12, '63; wounded and captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; exchanged and died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11, '64, from inhuman treatment while prisoner at Andersonville.

Milton Y. Judd—Mustered June 13, '61; transferred to invalid corps Aug. 9, '63; since died.

Abner C. Kneadler—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged June 13, '64.

John A. Kelly—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Clinton March 30, '62.

John J. Kenney—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 20, '62.

Sylvester M. King—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded many times at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Oct. 12, '62.

Reuben B. Moody—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged on expiration of term of enlistment June 13, '64.

John F. Miller—Mustered June 13, '61; killed in action at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, '62; buried at Clinton, Ill.

John W. McDonald—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Sept. 23, '62.

61; wounded at Atlanta, June 13, '61; mustered June 13, '61.
 Lafayette Lucas, Corp'l.—Mustered June 13, '61;
 died at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, '62.
 Martin Mohrle, Veteran, Serg't.—Mustered June
 13, '61; promoted color sergt.; wounded at Shiloh,
 Tenn., April 6, '62; awarded gold medal for gallant
 conduct at Vicksburg; killed in action near Atlan-
 ta, Ga., July 21, '64; buried on the field.
 Chas. Aughinbaugh—Mustered June 13, '61;
 discharged for disability Nov. 28, '61; re-enlisted
 in 107th Ill., Aug., 1862.
 William B. Bayles, Veteran—Mustered June 13,
 '61; wounded and captured at Britton's Lane,
 Sept. 1, '62; captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64;
 exchanged March, '65; discharged July 16, '65.
 Riley Alger—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged
 Sept. 6, '62; since died.
 William A. Allen—Mustered June 13, '61; miss-
 ing Oct. 30, '61.
 John G. Bolton—Mustered June 13, '61; dis-
 charged on expiration of term of service June
 16, '61.

charged on expiration of service June 13, '61; d.
 charged on expiration of service June 13, '61.
 John W. Beatty—Mustered June 13, '61; d.
 March 10, '67; buried at Clinton, Ill.
 Benj. S. Brown—Mustered June 13, '61; killed
 in action at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, '62; buried
 Clinton, Ill.
 Francis M. Bates—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded
 at Shiloh April 6, '62, and discharged Sept.
 '62.
 Thomas Butler—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded
 at Shiloh April 6, '62, and discharged Oct. 28,
 '62.
 James R. Brewster—Mustered June 13, '61; d.
 Nov. 17, '61 at Cairo, Ill.
 George Bazler—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged
 April 12, '62; since died.
 Asa W. Cain—Mustered June 13, '61; died March
 25, '62; buried at Clinton, Ill.
 John W. Cain—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded
 at Ft. Donaldson Feb. 14, '62; died April 12,
 from wounds received at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 John C. Cain—Mustered June 13, '61; died

Louisville, Ky., 24th. - Mustered June 13, '61;
Gideon Chew - Mustered June 13, '61;
charged April 4, '63, for disability from
received at Jackson, Tenn.
William D. Cobb - Mustered June 13, '61;
May 22, '64; buried at Clinton, Ill.
William J. Comstock - Mustered June 13,
discharged June 13, '61.
Thomas W. Clark - Mustered June 13,
wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; date of dis-
unknown.
William Cart - Mustered June 13, '61; di-
Sept. Mo. Sept. 15, '61.

Oct. 3, '61.
Samuel Denton, Veteran.—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged on expiration of term of service, Oct. 3, '61.
Isaac F. Dawson, Sergt.—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged on expiration of term of service, Oct. 3, '61.
D. B. Franklin, Veteran.—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged on expiration of term of service, Oct. 3, '61.

wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, '64; Vicksburg blockade; captured at Atlanta July 22, '64; exchanged March, '65; muster June 16, '65.

Reuben B. Gibbs—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 13, '64.

John M. Griffin—Mustered June 13, '61; Ft. Donaldson Feb. 14, '62.

Martin L. Harrison—Mustered June 13, '61; at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Oct. 6, '61.

James M. Hall—Mustered June 13, '61; James M. Hall—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged Aug. 28, '61.

at Shiloh April 8.
 Oliver Harold, Veteran—Mustered June
 captured near Canton, Miss., Feb. '64; re-
 in prison until close of the war; mustered o-
 16, '65.
 Joshua C. Hall—Mustered June 13, '61;
 ed at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1, '62; dis-
 Nov. 14, '62.
 George A. Hall—Mustered June 13, '
 charged on expiration of term of service
 '64.

Li'an A. B. Hornell, Sergt.—Mustered
13, '61; discharged on expiration of term
service June 13, '64.

Ephraim A. Hubbell—Mustered June 1
died April 10, '62, from wounds received at
April 6, '62.

Joseph M. Jones, Veteran—Mustered Ju
'61; wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., A
'63; wounded and captured at Atlanta, Ga
'64; exchanged and died at Annapol
Dec. 11, '64, from inhuman treatment while
at Andersonville.

Mustered June 13, '61

Milton Y. Judd - Mustered June 13, '63; since dis-
ferred to invalid corps Aug. 9, '63;
Abner C. Kneadler - Mustered June 13, '61;
charged June 13, '64.
John A. Kelly - Mustered June 13, '61;
Clinton March 30, '62
John J. Kenney - Mustered June 13, '61;
Paducah, Ky. Feb. 20, '62.
Sylvester M. King - Mustered June
wounded many times at Shiloh April 6,
charged Oct. 12, '62.
Reuben B. Moody - Mustered June
wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged

John F. Miller—Mustered June 13, '61
in action at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, '62; b.
Clinton, Ill.
John W. McDonald—Mustered June
wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharge
23, '62.

12. William H. Miller—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Pekin, Ill., Feb. 6, '62.
James McGough—Mustered June 13, '61; mustered out on expiration of term of service June 13, '61.
James A. Morrison—Mustered June 19, '61; discharged Dec. 7, '61; died; buried at Clinton.
Thomas McKirrigan—Mustered June 13, '61; killed in action at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63.
George F. Marsh, Veteran—Mustered July 10, '61; wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, '63 and at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; mustered out.

July 16, '65, as sergeant.
Lewis Long - Veteran - Mustered ed June 13, '61
wounded at Vicksburg May 22, '63, and at Atlanta
Ga., July 21, '64; discharged April 12, '65.
Theodore Nicholson - Mustered June 13, '61
died at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 19, '61.
J. M. Osborn - Mustered June 13, '61; wounded
at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged at Keokuk, Ia.
Oct. 13, '62.
Reuben E. Osgurn - Mustered June 13, '61; die
d at St. Louis March 28, '62; buried at Clinton.
Daniel O'Leary - Mustered June 13, '61; dis-
charged April 12, '65.
Expiration of time Aug. 1, '64.

John Porter—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged at St. Louis May 7, '62.
Thomas Patterson—Mustered June 13, '61; died at Mound City, Ill., Oct. 28, '61.
Samuel Proulx, Veteran—Mustered June 13, '61; missing June 10, '64.
John Ross—Mustered June 13, '61; killed Hillsboro, Feb. 13, '64.
Stephen D. Robb—Mustered June 13, '61; wounded at Ft. Donaldson Feb. 14, '62; killed in action at Shiloh April 6, '62.
Joshua C. Robb—Mustered June 13, '61, died

Waynesville, Ill., April 6, '62.
 Eli Ratcliffe—Mustered June 13, '61; killed
 action at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63.
 Orestes S. Sampson, Veteran—Mustered June
 '61; killed at Nuese River April '65.
 John F. Street, Veteran—Mustered June 13,
 as sergt.; ran Vicksburg blockade April 22,
 mustered out July 16, '63.
 David Schmidt—Mustered June 13, '61; wound-
 ed at Britton's Lane Sept. 1, '62, and at Raymon-
 May 1, '63; discharged on exp'ration of term
 service June 13, '64.
 Mustered June 13, '61; killed

James W. Scott—Murdered June 13, '61; charged Feb. 5, '63; killed by cars at Wapella, 1
buried at Clinton.
John Solomon—Murdered June 13, '61; died
Vicksburg July 19, '63.
John Short—Murdered June 13, '61; wounded
April 6, '62, and at Britton's Lane Sept. 9, '62;
discharged June 8, '63; killed at Wapella; bur
ied at Clinton.
Charles A. Stewart—Murdered June 13, '61;
discharged June 12, '62.
James A. Slatten—Murdered June 13, '61;
Feb. 14, '62; killed at Ft. Donaldson Feb. 14, '62; killed
at Clinton.

William R. Thomas—Mustered June 13, '62; wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged expiration of term of service June 13, '64.

David West—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged Nov. 28, '61.

Charles A. Winslow—Mustered June 13, '61; discharged Nov. 28, '61.

R. J. W. Winn—Mustered June 13, '61; missing from camp near Humboldt, Tenn. Oct. 12, never heard from.

Asa Wisson—Mustered June 19, '61;
Raymond May 12, '63; discharged on expiration
of term of service June 13, '64.
John P. Yeaman—Mustered June 13, '61;
discharged on expiration of term of service June
'64.
Jacob Hogel—Mustered June 19, '61; discharged
May 2, '62; re-enlisted Oct. 28, '63; captured
Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; mustered out July
'65, as corporal.
Stephen K. Carter—Mustered July 4,
wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged

'61; June
'61; ran
Ga.,
d out
und-
arged
ied at

'62;
Joel E. King—Mustered Aug. 26, '61; discharged Oct. 11, '62.
John A. Edmiston—Mustered Sept. 1, '61; noted hosp. steward Nov. 1, '61; 1st lieut., '62; capt. Aug. 6, '64; captured at Atlanta 22, '61; exchanged Sept. 28, '61; mustered July 16, '65.
James L. Bean, Veteran—Mustered Dec. 20, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64; discharged July 16, '65.
Alex. H. Bettis, mustered Oct. 2, '61; wounded April 6, '62; transferred to invalid

Dec. 1, '63.
James H. Hutchinson, mustered Oct. 2, '62
at Cincinnati March 19, '62, from wounds re-
ceived at Ft. Donaldson Feb. 14, '62.
Geo. R. Watt, Veteran, mustered Dec. 2,
wounded July 22, '64, at Atlanta, Ga.; mu-
stered July 16, '65, as sergeant.
Howard Hudson, mustered March 2,
died at St. Louis May 7, '62; buried at Clint-
on, W. R. Kelly, mustered March 31, '64; dis-
charged July 16, '65.
Frederick Maldenhour, mustered March 2

June 13, mustered Oct. 7, '60.
 George W. Morgan, mustered Oct. 2, '61
 at Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 15, '62.
 Thos. B. Phillips, mustered April 15, '64;
 tured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; ex-
 Nov. '64; mustered Oct. 7, '65.
 Isaac R. Porter, mustered Oct. 2, '61; disc.
 Oct. 29, '62.
 Charles E. Pierce, mustered Dec. 14, '61;
 charged Feb. 16, '62.
 Samuel Richards, mustered Aug. 14, '61;
 moted chaplain June 13, '63; resigned Jan.
 Smith, mustered March

William R. Bunnels, wounded at Snake Creek Gap; mustered out 16, '65.
Henry R. Bunnels, mustered into U. S. March 4, '63; mustered out July 16, '65.
James Franklin, cook for company from '64.

Geo R Warner
 Edmiston Furnish Bros
 Lee Warner & Co
 Boston

Inset name of
Geo R Watt
Edmunt furnish his history
Lee Warner as to his
history

After roll-call "Tenting To-night" was sung by a club of ladies and gentlemen, the solo by Mrs. Mary Edmiston. Prayer was offered by Eld. D. McArthur, pastor of the Baptist Church.

Surgeon Christopher Goodbrake, president of the company organization, then delivered the following address of welcome, passages of which were heartily cheered, especially where reference was had to the duty of soldiers supporting by the ballot the principles they had contended for on the battle-field.

COMRADES.—Owing to the kind partiality of my fellow members of the committee of arrangements, it again becomes my pleasant duty to bid you welcome to this our Third Annual Reunion.

I am pleased to see so many of the old Company, as also of the glorious old Regiment, here to-day. And I am most happy to notice such a large number of our fellow-soldiers from other commands present. Hail, hail, brave veterans! You are welcome—all.

It is right and proper that men who fought on the same battlefields, ate at the same mess-tables, and slept in the same tents, should meet occasionally in social reunion like this: for no friendships are so strong as those formed in the camp, during the march, or even amidst the battle's din. The proof of this we witness to-day, in the kindling eyes, the smiling countenances, the hearty clasp of hand, as those meet who to-day, probably, have each other for the first time since they

separated on some far-off battlefield. O, it is glorious, to see these war-worn veterans reunite and rekindle the fires upon the altars of friendship and patriotism!

You meet to-day, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Greenbackers, but as men who risked their lives to maintain the integrity of the whole country and save the life of the nation. And laying aside all mere party feeling, it yet behooves you as patriots, to see into whose hands the rights and laws for which you fought are committed, and who is to administer on the fair estate your comrades died to preserve. So far as it regards my own feelings on this subject, I reserve to myself the right to speak out freely and boldly, so that my comrades may hear, and my neighbors understand me. I will never knowingly vote for any one who expresses the opinion that those who fired on the flag that waved over Fort Sumter, and their aiders and abettors, are the true saviors of the country; and that you who risked your lives to protect that starry banner were the real traitors. Neither will I support any man, for any office, who endeavors to carry water on both shoulders, and who tells us that probably both parties to the great struggle were somewhat in error. Out upon such traitorous assertions on the one hand, and sycophantic twaddle on the other. No man who loves his country above party politics will advocate or uphold such contemptible insolence; and I am quite sure no true soldier—be he Federal or Confederate—will countenance or subscribe to any such perfidious declarations. Soldiers, guard well the ship of state you fought to keep from sinking.

My comrades, allow me to congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which we meet to-day. Our own small country has been blessed with unprecedented health during the past year, and I have imheard of a single death in our own immediate ranks during that period.

That you are welcome to the City of Chicago and to the hearts of her residents, is a general outpouring of her citizens to greet you is the surest and very best evidence. It will convince you that the people are yet true to the principles for which you battled, and that they still cherish the memory of your comrades dead.

I hope you will enjoy yourselves, as faithful and tried comrades usually do on such occasions. May your stay with us be a pleasant and happy one in every respect. And when you leave us for your own homes, your own firesides, may you realize that it was good for you to have attended "E" company's annual reunion.

Once more I bid you welcome. Please to make yourselves at home. You will be entertained with good music; you shall have plenty of rations; you will have the privilege of hearing, what I am certain will be, an eloquent address, by one of your comrades; you will have letters read to you from some of your old commanders, and your old army acquaintances—and, I am greatly tempted to promise you a "bully good time" generally.

"Old comrades hands we used to press,
We'll press again; again we'll hear,
Some voice on march; or at the mess,
In song or story rendered dear."

Letters from Old Commanders and Sent Comrades.

Not the least interesting feature of the morning exercises was the reading of letters from Gen. W. T. Sherman, Colonel C. C. Marsh, Gen. M. F. Force, Adjutant J. Richey Conklin, and others. The letters were read by Major Warner, the large audience giving the closest attention to every word. The letters breathe the true spirit of patriotism, and evidently show that the writers are not in sympathy with the manner in which the Brigadiers in Washington are now running congress. Gen. Logan sent a short letter of apology, stating that in the hurly-burly of Washington life he had forgotten till the last moment the invitation to the reunion, and then it was too late to get a letter here in time to be read on that day. We give the letters received in full, as forming one of the most interesting part of the programme of last Friday. After Gen. Sherman's letter was read the club sang "Sherman's March to the Sea."

CRAIG, Mo., June 5, 1879.

COMRADES.—A few days ago I received your invitation to the Third Annual Reunion picnic of E Company, and I will say that it hurts my feelings not to be able to be with you on that day; but circumstances over which I have no control make it impossible for me to do so. But give all the boys of our noble old company my best regards, and I think it ought to be our sacred duty more to-day than ever before to see to it, that our dead heroes have not died in vain, the attempt being made to-day in many quarters to wipe out the results of that glorious struggle.

And in conclusion, I shake hands with every one of you. Yours respectfully, GUS BAYNA.

AVOCA, Iowa, June 12, 1879.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE.—Your special order received, and of all the orders I ever heard given this special order No. 1 I would have obeyed with most promptness. My wife even ordered me off to see my old comrades, and had my knapsack packed and two days rations in my haversack. All was in an uproar and excitement. I was going down to see the boys, when who should come along and throw up entrenchments in our front and rear but old General Malaria, and he opened fire at once. Two of my children are confined in hospital from wounds received in action with his troops—one of them is shot badly with a billious shell, and has a low fever; mother is also unwell, and I have to report daily at her hospital. And now, dear Doctor, you know that I was always on hands at the gatherings in the days when "E" company was full, and now that I cannot be with you, it makes my heart as full as ever the dear old company was. God bless the living—he has already taken care of those who are gone to the general muster—and keep their hearts beating in unison with the old flag that Mohrie bore and they supported when men were wanted to fight the battles of a country fit for free men to live in.

Doc, please accept my loyal love, and extend it to the few friends now left in "E" company.

Fraternally, SAMUEL DENTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1879.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE.—Dear Friend and Comrade: I long to attend the "third annual reunion" of Co. E, at your beautiful city, the 13th inst., as per your cordial invitation, but distance and pressing business prevent me from doing so.

The shattered remnants of our glorious old regiment are so widely scattered that a regimental reunion seems an impracticable, hence the annual meeting of the 20th inst. is doubly important. All praise to you and the boys for your spirit of genuine patriotism and good will.

I suggest that you initiate a movement for a complete and creditable history of the old regiment. None on either side fought harder or suffered more, and it will be a burning shame if its deeds of heroic valor are not perpetuated in history. Commission Edmiston or some other competent man to write the history and let him proceed while facts and data are obtainable. Every living member and friend of the regiment should be freely drawn upon for facts, and also for money to pay expenses. Wishing you a joyous time the 13th, I remain your comrade and friend.

R. W. SPRINGER.

CHAMPAIGN, June 9, '79.

MY DEAR DOCTOR.—I have delayed for some days answering yours of recent date, inviting me to a reunion of Company "E" of the 20th Regt. I am hoping that circumstances might permit me to do so—but I find at last that I must deny myself the pleasure it would give me. I would like to renew the acquaintance of every man in that company whom I knew, but as they are all nearly sure of going to Heaven "by and by," I shall probably never see them again; may each one have a happy future, and each be true to the other forever.

The boys who wore the "blue" then are wearing the "gray" now; it has grown into their hair and chin whiskers, in spite of the oath to support the constitution. Every man in Company "E" should support his wife's constitution first and then his own with plenty to eat and drink, giving the children quinine and crackers to eat, and the Flag to play with. "Well done good and faithful servants," enter into old age tranquilly.

Yours truly, J. S. WOLFE.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 30, 1879.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE.—Dear Sir: Your kind invitation to the "third annual re-union" picnic of Co. "E," 20th Ill. Regt. received. I cannot attend, much as I should like to. A lawyer is a drudge; his place in his office or in the court-room, and our court will be in session and occupy the day you name.

To-day is "Decoration Day," and our city is alive with people, flags and flowers. The feeling for "soldier boys" and the cause they struggled for is more unanimous and intense than since 1865. The Union sentiment is aroused again. We show it to-day with a wilderness of flags and endless loads of flowers—offerings to the memories of dead comrades. You, on the 13th prox., by your annual gathering of the tried and true boys of Company "E," will perpetuate their memories. Would to God more felt as you do—determined to keep alive memories of 1861 to 1865. We should not then hear Jeff Davis eulogized on the floor of the Senate, or the supremacy of States again proclaimed in the House.

We need to keep alive the feeling for each other, and memory of dead comrades and their gallant, devoted deeds. True it is but a sentiment. But what is patriotism but a sentiment? What liberty, union and home but the outgrowth of the same.

All honor to the noble 20th Ill. To much cannot be said of its merits. The record of no other regiment is brighter or fatter, as I have full reason to know.

Please remember me to Warner, Edmiston, Conklin and each one of Co. "E." I don't want them to forget the old picket and skirmish officer of the 3d division, and with lasting regard and respect for you, I am, sir, sincerely yours, GILBERT D. MUNSON.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE.—Dear Comrade: I regret very much that business relations prevent me from being with you at the coming reunion and picnic of Company "E," for nothing gives me more pleasure than to meet with you and recall the many tiresome marches, dreary nights, and dangerous battles we have shared together. And when I think of the many dear good boys we left in every engagement, and see and think how the same rebel Brigadiers are acting in Washington, I feel that same patriotic pride and fire burning within me I did in 1861. And believe me if they are not stopped we will have the same work to do over again. Hence the necessity of making the reunion of old soldiers more permanent, for in them and the Republican party we can look for safety.

Remember me kindly to all the old comrades of Company "E," and to all other soldiers present, and tell them if I can't be with them in person, my heart is there. And hope next year to be with you.

Hoping you will have a glorious good time, I am fraternally yours, &c., J. R. CONKLIN.

BROOKLYN, Cal., June 9th, 1879.

DEAR OLD FRIEND AND COMRADE.—Your note of 30th ult., and postmarked June 2d, enclosing invitation to annual picnic of E Co., 20th Ill. V. I., reached me last evening, and I hasten to reply, though I fear my answer will reach you too late for your reunion. I am sure I need not tell you how gladly I would be present with you did time and distance permit, nor how happy it would make me to be able to take by the hands my old companions and soldiers, and join with you in perpetuating the memory of our old-time services, and cementing anew those friendships formed in the dark days of our country's trouble and danger. It will not be necessary for me to say to my old comrades of E Co., whose gallantry and general good conduct went far to establish the well-earned reputation of the old 20th, that they have not been forgotten by their old commander, and that in my heart of hearts is a warm corner devoted to the memory of their services, their bravery, and their firm allegiance to their country and to me. I can hardly express the kindly memories called up by your welcome note, nor the eager longing which it has awakened to be with you and feel the hearty grasp of the hand and the welcoming smile of my old soldiers. Give the boys my warmest love, (for I do love them all) and my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. God bless them! And as to you, my old friend, may I hope that this will not end our correspondence, and that you will write me a good long letter telling me what you know of all that is left of the old 20th. Where is Bradley, Kennard, and others? Tell North, Warner, Conklin, and all, that it will be a great pleasure to me to hear from them individually; and your own letters will be received with welcome and promptly answered by your old and sincere friend and comrade, C. C. MARSH.

CINCINNATI, June 9, 1879.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE.—Dear Doctor: I am in receipt of your kind invitation to be with you at your annual re-union of Co. "E," of the old 20th. I wish I could be, if only for an hour or two; but as you are now no doubt aware, since your letter was written I have been "drafted" for a fall campaign in Ohio, where I must heartily wish the old boys of the 20th could be located within supporting distance.

To me such re-unions are sources of more personal pleasure than all other causes combined, and in my opinion are productive of much good to our country, for they serve to preserve and keep alive with the rising generation that feeling of patriotism which is the keystone of the republic. I shall never educate my boy to believe that it was only slight question of differences between Greeks, without special credit to one or discredited to the other, or that there is no more credit due the man who struggled to preserve than the one who attempted to destroy our national unity. I am in favor of the United States every time.

Most sincerely do I hope that you will have a joyful time, and that every soldier of the grand old state that gave to the army of Tennessee twenty-two batteries of artillery, eighty regiments of infantry and ten regiments of cavalry, may have God's choicest blessings showered upon their heads. With kind regards to all my old comrades, I am your friend, A. HICKENLOOPER.

CINCINNATI, June 9, 1879.

DR. CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE, President.—Dear Doctor: I wish I could be with you at the re-union of Co. E., 20th Ill. When I read over the roll of the survivors, and think over the roll of the dead, the war comes back afresh with its memories of battle and siege, of camp and march, of hospital and bivouac. The story will never tire as long as we live. As we advance in years, that strange elation in our lives increases in interest.

We have comfortable homes and good beds, but do not sleep as we did when, after plunging all day and most of the night, through swamp and brush, we lay down on the wet ground, a little before day, to catch by a blazing fire, a hasty nap before resuming the next day's march. We have enough to eat of generous food, but no meal is sweeter than the hard tack, and boiled pork and tin cup of coffee taken by the road-side. We have change of raiment, but no suit so proud as that tattered and stained uniform that partly covered us. We have work to do, but no employment can yield the profound satisfaction that came from that service where life and every thing that life can give, was freely offered in the cause of our country. We have dear friends, but no friendship is closer than the tie that bound together comrades living, enduring, surviving, and one common cause with every thought and every effort bent to one common purpose. We have times of enjoyment, but none more hearty than the jollity that made fun of hardship, the laughter that pealed out over sharp discomfort, the abounding mirth that sparkled about the camp-fire in the wilderness.

The 20th may well be proud of its brilliant career. The mounted remnant, all that was left of it for the march across Georgia and the Carolinas, was a company of cavaliers, knighted on the field of battle.

And now the prisoners whom we paroled, dictate the laws that we must obey. But I only sat down to wish you joy and to hope that your children will be with you and gather impulse of patriotism from your happy re-union.

With warmest wishes to Company E and to their wives and children, I am very truly yours, M. F. FORCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1879.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE, Surgeon 20th Ills. Inf., President, &c., Clinton, Ills.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have your kind letter of May 26, and am glad you recognize the fact that I cannot personally attend one in a hundred of the soldiers' meetings throughout our country, but that if the survivors of a brigade, regiment or even a company meet to renew the patriotic feelings of 1861, and revive the memory of the glorious achievements of their comrades during the civil war, they have my ardent sympathy although hundreds of miles separate us.

Of all wars on earth, civil wars arouse the fiercest passions. Ours was no exception, but happily those passions have long since cooled down, never I hope again to be revived. But our former enemies, now our co-citizens, cannot help occasionally boasting of their deeds of arms, at which I do not think the survivors of the Union armies complain, because the greater their powers the greater honors to their conquerors. But when they claim that their cause was as holy, as pure, and patriotic as ours, yea, when some now high in power assert that the Rebels and their sympathizers at the North were the saviors of their country and its institutions, it behooves Union men to give an emphatic No! No! We fought for the right. We conquered, and now insist that history shall record the true verdict.

Therefore be assured that whenever soldiers meet in social or ceremonial occasions they have the entire sympathy of their comrades and commanders from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The exercises of the morning closed with the reading of the letters, when the soldiers and their friends spent an hour or more in the substantial enjoyment of the good things produced from the large pumpkins and baskets. Jim Franklin and his wife were installed as cooks for the day, and the fragrant steam from their coffee kettles

arose as a sweet incense on the olfactories of the now hungry picnickers. There was an abundance of eatables for every body, and after the large crowd of two thousand people had eaten till they were filled there were yet a good many baskets full left.

After dinner the audience again gathered in the amphitheater, where there was more singing and a few impromptu speeches. It was intended to make the day's pleasure as informal as possible, so no arrangements were made for lengthy speeches, the committee preferring to trust to the inspiration of the hour to furnish orators. Mr. R. A. Lemow, Major V. Warner, and Dr. W. F. Calhoun were called upon in turn, and as each one had been "under fire," they knew from hard experience the trials and tribulations of a soldier's life, therefore their speeches were the more welcome to the audience than would have been the finely rounded periods of one who had never smelled powder.

By this time the picnickers began to think of the return-home trip, and soon the carriages were in motion and the large crowd returned to town, and those from the country went back to the enjoyment of that peace and prosperity which is secured only through a centralized government. The Twentieth and their fellow-soldiers marched back through the cemetery, and halting around the soldiers' monument, where sleep many of their old comrades, they uncovered their heads while the drum corps played that saddest of all tunes to a soldier's heart, "The Dead March."

There are many pleasant incidents of the day, which will long be remembered; and some sad ones. There was the happy greeting of old comrades, many of whom had not seen each other since they laid aside the blue uniform, and these had many stories to recount of the manner in which Time had dealt with them in the last fifteen years. Then there were the sad faces of parents who had lost a beloved son on some Southern battle-field or in the cruel prison-pen of Andersonville. One poor, sad-faced mother has never ceased to mourn for her boy who went to the war in all the glory of his youth, but who never returned. He fell at Ft. Donaldson and was never more seen by his comrades. He was her only son, and while time may efface all else from her mind, yet her darling boy is ever present in her thoughts.

Annual Reunion of Co. E, Twentieth Illinois Regiment V. V. I.

Nineteen years ago last Sunday Co. E was mustered into the service of the United States, and till the war closed the Twentieth did gallant service in the field. One has but to take a walk to our beautiful cemetery and there, inscribed on the monument erected to the memory of DeWitt county's honored dead, will be found the names of more than two score valiant men who enlisted in Co. E, and who now fill patriots' graves. The record will also show that the majority of these men were slain by rebel bullets while they were fighting for the preservation of the Union. Dr. Calhoun well said in his brief address on Decoration Day: "You have dropped no rose over the sleeping form of a traitor. Those who sleep beneath these mounds were among the bravest of the brave, and no hearts beat more loyally than theirs in the midst of the battle." Co. E was mainly composed of young men from this county, and of the one hundred and fourteen who were members of the company from the day of mustering in till the final muster out only fifty are living. Of the survivors not more than twelve live in DeWitt county; the remainder are scattered from Maine to California. But seventeen of the "Old Guard" were present at the fair grounds on last Saturday. Time has dealt kindly with these heroes of a hundred battle-fields, for but three or four of them showed evidence of the passage of years by their gray heads and silvered beards. Major Rolla N. Evans, of Bloomington, came to spend the day with his old comrades. The Major enlisted as a private in Co. C, raised in Bloomington, and for gallant services rose step by step till he was the third in command in the Twentieth.

Then John Bolton was here from Lemont to fight over for one day the battles of old Co. E. When the war broke out he was a stranger in Clinton, and was doing the chore work around the old Barrett House. He was one among the first to respond to the call to "fall into line" when the company was organized in the court-house park. John had no taste for the routine duty of a soldier's life, but he never shirked a skirmish or a battle and could always be found where the bullets whistled the fiercest. The history of Bolton's army life would make an interesting chapter. While the regiment was inactive in camp no one could ever find Bolton, except he happened to be in the guard-house or on extra duty; but let it even be hinted that a fight was in prospect and he was always on hand. There were none braver than he, nor none who hated guard or picket duty worse than he, except it was on the skirmish line in the face of the enemy. His regimental and company commanders knew John's failings, and they would fain have passed over many of his shortcomings could they have done so without injury. No guard-house or prison was strong enough to hold him whenever there was a rumor that the Twentieth was going into a fight. John was sure to be on hand with the boys during the fight, and as soon as the engagement would be over all trace of him would be lost. He bore a charmed life, and with all his dare-devil recklessness he never received a wound. While the Twentieth was lying in the trenches before Vicksburg John's fighting soul was chafing behind the bars of a military prison at Alton. He had been sent there charged with neglect of duty. He was only a shirker from camp duty, for during his four years of service he never missed a skirmish or an engagement in which the Twentieth took part. Through some flaw in his commitment John was released from Alton and he made rapid tracks for Vicksburg. Arriving there the first one he met was Dr. Goodbrake, surgeon of the Twentieth. "Hallo! John," said the Doctor, "I thought you were in prison at Alton." "So I was," said John, "but the government probably thought I could be of more use down here, so I got out. Where is Co. E?" "Over there in the trenches giving the rebels hell," answered the Doctor. And in less than twenty minutes Bolton was in the trenches with the boys, fully armed and equipped, and firing away for dear life at the rebels. We give this as but a sample of John Bolton's army record; the history of his four years in the army is full of such incidents.

There never was a kinder-hearted man in Co. E than John Bolton, and his old comrades to-day speak of his many good acts. Was one of the company sick or in sorrow John's big heart always prompted him to come to the rescue. Here is a sample. Joe Morrison had been sick for some time and was unfit for duty. Joe got a furlough for sixty days to come home, hoping that a change would restore his health. The visits of the Paymaster were few and far between in those early days of the war, and Joe tried comrade after comrade to raise enough to pay his way home. There was not five dollars in cash in the entire company. Finally Bolton told Joe of his dilemma. John, poor fellow, was as impecunious as the rest, and had but a five-cent piece which he could call his own. He told Joe to keep up his courage and he would see what could be done. John hunted around and found another fellow who was blessed with five cents. This he borrowed. Then going out beyond the lines he found some gamblers who were running a "chuck-a-luck" table. John staked his dime and won. He played all night and next morning returned to camp with \$25, which he handed to Joe and told him to go home and get better. John was a successful gamster, though he would never play with his comrades, and during the war he sent money enough home to his mother with which to buy a good farm. He is now living in Lemont, a prosperous man of business. Whenever Co. E has a reunion John is always present at roll-call.

We could fill columns about John Bolton, but then that would leave us no space for the reunion. On last Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, members of Co. E, to the number of seventeen, met at the fair grounds and spent the hours till dinner in reminiscences of the "good old days of yore." The wives of the members in the mean time were preparing the tables in floral hall, and Jim Franklin was busy getting his hot coffee ready. At twelve o'clock dinner was served, and the members of the company and their invited guests fared sumptuously. After the boys had enjoyed their post-prandial cigar Captain North formed the company into line in the grove adjoining floral hall. After prayer by Rev. W. W. Faris, Orderly-Sergeant John M. Porter called the roll, to which the members present answered in person, and Capt. J. A. Edmiston responded for the absentees, living and dead, giving with each response a brief history of the absent comrade. Then a few letters were read, which we give below, after which Rev. W. W. Faris made a short speech. Mr. Faris could speak feelingly of a soldier's life, for he wore the blue during the war and won a commission as Lieutenant for his services.

At the conclusion of Mr. Faris's address the company re-elected Major Chr. Goodbrake as president of the company organization for the next year, and S. K. Carter as secretary. It was decided to hold another reunion next June. The company then marched to Woodlawn Cemetery to pay their respects at the graves of their deceased comrades.

The following are the names of those who responded at roll call:

John G. Bolton, Lamont, Ill.
Gideon Chenoweth, Cisco, Ill.
George A. Hull, Heyworth.
George R. Watt, DeWitt.
Joshua C. Hull, Wapella.
R. B. Moody, DeLand.
Isaac R. Porter, Farmer City.
W. H. Brewster, Farmer City.
T. N. Byerly, Clinton.
F. M. Bates, Clinton.
S. K. Carter, Clinton.
Joseph Morrison, Clinton.
Asa Wilson, Clinton.
Jno. M. Porter, Clinton.
V. Warner, Clinton.
J. A. Edmiston, Clinton.
J. M. North, Clinton.
Christopher Goodbrake, Clinton.

The following were the letters received and read:

LINCOLN, NEB., June 7, 1880.
DR. C. GOODBRAKE, Chairman of Committee, etc., Clinton, Ill.

Dear Comrade.—Your kind remembrance of me as one of the members of old Company E reached me a few days since, and it is a matter of profound regret to me that I am unable to be with you on reunion day. The anniversary of Company E's existence is to me, as to the others, a day of sacred memories. Though I can not claim to have been one of its members in the days when it, with the rest of the grand old 20th Regiment, under the command of our honored leader, Gen. Grant, and our own "Fighting John A. Logan," won at the doors of death its unperishable record of honor and glory, I am proud that I can say I was one of you in the later days of the struggle, and that on reunion days I can unite with you in remembrance of those of our comrades who make up part of that grand army which fills the patriot graves of the nation, and of the losses, privations, triumphs, that make up the record commenced to be written on June 13, 1861. Company E took upon itself the vows of fidelity and devotion to the cause of right. Liberty and union—the ties that bind the surviving members of old Company E together—are too strong to describe, too close to be measured, and are surrounded by too many memories to be analyzed. We learned that affection that comes only to those who have gone hand in hand down into the jaws of death together. As we celebrate this day it is not inappropriate to renew our oaths to be true to the great cause, in support of which Company E gave so much of her best blood. And, as in the dark and gloomy days of the past, Company E never wavered or faltered in the line of its duty to country, however much it was shattered and torn by the fortunes of war, there is no fear that its surviving members, in these piping times of peace will forget the great principles for which they fought, and for which so many of our brave boys died. As you meet to-day to fight over the old battles, to talk over the old hardships, to remember the part you took in making history, and as you go to the cemetery to pay honor to the memory of our comrades whose dust remains there, I hope some of you will remember the "recruit" who can not answer to roll-call, and who wishes you, individually and collectively, prosperity and happiness. And may reunion day in 1880 be a day as peculiarly enjoyable as our former meetings have been.

I am, with much regret that I can not be with you,
Yours,
W. R. KELLY.

CUBA, FULTON CO., ILL.,
June 7th, 1880.

Dear Friend,—I received your card of invitation to the annual reunion of old Company E on the 5th inst., and I hasten to reply. I deeply regret my inability to accept the invitation, as it is an effectual means by which we can renew our old friendship, and it seems that time increases and strengthens the ties by which we were bound together. At any rate, when I think of the past, it looks but natural that a soldier, who offered his life on the altar of his country, should feel a lively interest in the political issues of to-day, as they are the natural consequences of the war of rebellion. Now, any soldier who will amalgamate with the Democratic party of to-day either did not enlist from pure motives of patriotism, or else his profession to-day is believing his action at that time. The Democratic party harbors every rebel of the south and copperhead of the north, and the action of the present Democratic Congress is only the caterpillar of secession changed into the state of a butterfly which is ready to deposit its eggs of rebellion.

I would like very much to have been with you so as to see every one who will be present, but duty here at home forbids. In a military sense, I can say that I have been detailed on special duty in the recruiting service, and on the 5th received a new recruit. I am therefore acting quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and commander-in-chief of my squad, but the last recruit is not likely ever to handle a musket or rifle, but may wield strong influence behind the curtain.

I hope you will have a glorious good time. It may be that circumstances will permit my being with you at the next reunion.

Ever truly yours,

DAVID SHMID.

DENISON, TEXAS, June 1st, 1880.

COMRADES OF CO. E, 20th ILL. V. V. I. AND BR. CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE, Chairman.

Dear Friends,—Your card has just come to hand notifying me of the intended meeting and picnic of the surviving members and their families, and the families of deceased members, at Clinton, on the 12th day of this month. I would esteem it a great and glorious privilege to be with you on that occasion, but circumstances render it impossible. I do sincerely hope I may, in some of the future reunions of the company, be privileged to be with you. I hope to hear of your meeting and the pleasure you enjoy, and I shall heartily share the joy with you. Let each one, as they once more grasp the friendly hand, give one extra shake and squeeze for me, and as you form that hollow square around those well filled baskets, and after you have drawn your full rations, please remember me. My dear friends, may God's choicest blessings rest upon you and your children and wives, individually and collectively, and long life and prosperity be your portion, in the sincere wish of your humble servant. Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL PROUD.

EL PASO, ILL., June 6th, 1880.

Dr. C. Goodbrake—Dear Sir,—Your card of June 1st, with an invitation to attend a picnic of the survivors of Company E, 20th I. V. V. I., to be held at Clinton, on June 12th, has been received, and I would say in reply that there is no social gathering that I would enjoy so well as the reunion of old soldiers, and especially those with whom I was associated during the war. If I can procure an engineer to take my place I will be with you on that day; but if I am not there please remember me kindly to the comrades of the old gallant 20th, which never disgraced itself on the field of battle by turning its back on the enemy, but stood firm to the cause until the last struggle was over.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN A. PORTER.

CHAMPAIGN, June 10th, 1880.

Dear Sir,—Your invitation to attend your annual reunion of Company E at your place the 12th inst. was duly received, and I am sorry that I can not meet with you this year. Please remember me to each member. I hope you may have a good time and that I can meet with you next year. Hurrah for Grant, Garfield, and the old 20th.

G. W. KENNARD.

The Annual Reunion of Co. E.

The surviving members of Co. E held their annual picnic, at Weldon Springs, on the 13th inst., and as usual had a pleasant time.

About seventeen of the members, with their comrades from other commands started from town at ten o'clock and before one o'clock there was quite a crowd of old soldiers, their wives and children, collected in the pleasant grove around the spring. Old stories were told, songs were sung, and battles were fought over again. While this was going on the soldiers' wives had spread a sumptuous repast on the white table cloths under the shade. About two o'clock the company, with their many friends, were drawn up around the good things spread out, and after the Divine blessing was invoked by Judge McGraw, the coffee, cake, ham, chicken, bread, pickles, preserves, fruits, &c., disappeared in a true old fashioned camp style, sweetened by the bright smiles of lovely women, who waited on the old war-worn veterans and insisted on their eating more, even after they had cried enough over and over again.

After the eating part of the ceremonies were concluded, the "talking" again commenced, and with jokes and laughter, and with the veteran guard feeling, the crowd remained until five o'clock, when with strong well-wishes until next year, the picnic of Co. E for 1881 came to an end.

During the business meeting of E company C. Goodbrake was elected President and J. A. Edmiston, Secretary. The motion to hold another picnic next year was carried unanimously. A resolution was passed that next year the company invite all soldiers of the county, including Black Hawk, Mexican and the late unpleasant war.

A resolution thanking Mr. Henry Ziegler for the use of his grove was also unanimously adopted.

The annual reunion of Co. E, 20th Illinois Infantry, being the twentieth anniversary of their muster into the United States service, was held at Weldon Springs, Monday, June 13. The weather was delightful, surroundings pleasant, rations abundant, and the occasion will long be remembered by those present. Of the one hundred and seventeen men whose names appear on the muster roll during the war, forty-eight are known to be dead, sixteen live in DeWitt county, thirty-six live in other localities and whose address is known, and seventeen of whom we can obtain no authentic information as to whether they are living or dead. The following members were present at this reunion: C. Goodbrake, J. M. North, V. Warner, J. M. Porter, J. R. Porter, J. A. Porter, J. Morrison, J. C. Hull, J. G. Bolton, R. E. Moody, T. N. Byerly, A. Wilson, F. Bates, S. K. Carter, J. N. Lemen, J. A. Edmiston and J. Franklin.

An original poem, written by Col. D. Bradley, on the battle of Raymond, was read, and recalled many an association of that event.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to spread a copy on the records of the company. C. Goodbrake was elected President and J. A. Edmiston, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That V. Warner, S. K. Carter and J. A. Edmiston, be appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the members of the company, on the death of our comrades, Alex. C. B. T. and James H. Bear, who have passed away during the past year, said resolutions to be published, and a copy furnished the families of the deceased.

Resolved, That we invite all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of DeWitt county to unite with us in commemorating our twenty-fifth anniversary, June 13th, 1882.

Resolved, That the thanks of the company be and are hereby tendered Henry Ziegler and family for their presence with us and use of their beautiful grounds for our reunion.

Among the familiar faces present we noticed those of J. J. McGraw, James Porter, Henry Ziegler, J. Frandenstein, P. N. Williams, 4th cavalry, and A. Knight, 2d cavalry; Mrs. Hale, mother of J. M. Porter, and Mrs. Cundiff, mother of Mrs. J. M. North.

During the day a number of visitors were on the grounds and very gladly welcomed, and we hope that old soldiers will join with us in making our next reunion a pleasant one. It was a gala day for the little fellows, of which Company E can boast a goodly number, and it is to be hoped that the lessons learned at these reunions will prompt them to hold them long time long after their fathers and mothers are called to answer the roll call above. Comrades, another milestone has been passed in our history. Let us all so live that when we pass away it may be truthfully said of us, as it is truly inscribed upon the monument of our comrade, Rolla T. Richards, "I pray thee write me as one who loved his fellow man."

J. A. EDMISTON, Secretary.

The following resolutions of respect were adopted:

Whereas, we have learned with deep regret of the death of our esteemed comrades and fellow citizens, Alexander Bettis and James H. Bean, late members of Co. E, 20th Illinois Infantry.

Resolved, that in the death of Alexander Bettis and James H. Bean that we have lost two associates whose heroism in war, and integrity and Christian spirit in peace, is worthy of our imitation and recollection.

Resolved, that we hereby tender our profound sympathy to the widows and families in their sorrow, and in doing so we desire to record our feelings of sorrow over the loss to us of members possessing such eminently sterling qualities as belonged to the late Alexander Bettis and James H. Bean, our former comrades in war and in peace.

V. WARNER,
S. K. CARTER,
J. A. EDMISTON, } Committee.

Index to Cases

Morning sickness of pregnancy 15	Skiff's Sore 12	Ophthalmia purulenta 16
Mammary gland tumor 15	Stomatitis in pregnancy 15	
Medicated pessaries 24		

Twenty-First Anniversary of the Mustering of E. Co., 20th Regt.
III. V. V. I.

Twenty-one years ago last Tuesday the Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the service of the United States in Camp Goodell, at Joliet. On the 19th day of April, five days after the first rebel gun was fired on Fort Sumter, a call was made for volunteers in this county, and a public meeting was held in the court-house, over which Col. Geo. B. Lemen presided. When the roll was opened for volunteers it took but a short time to get the full number for a company, and many were disappointed because they could not be taken. On the 10th of May the boys went to Joliet and were sworn into the service and became E. Co. of the Twentieth Regiment. As the State had furnished its quota of President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men the Twentieth Regiment was sworn in for thirty days. The first election of officers resulted in Evan Richards being elected Captain; H. Clay Phares, First Lieutenant; James M. North, Second Lieutenant. C. G. Marsh, of Chicago, was elected colonel, and remained at the head of the regiment till the close of his term of service. On the 13th of June the regiment was sworn into the United States service for three years, and on the 18th of June left Camp Goodell for Alton, Illinois. There they remained till nearly the middle of July, when it was ordered to the St. Louis arsenal. The regiment spent all the time from the day it first went into camp in drilling and preparing for the severe work which was to follow. War by this time had come to be a reality. The rebellion was not merely a ninety day frolic as was supposed when the first call for troops was made, and the boys of the Twentieth were destined to play no mean part in the long and terrible struggle which followed. Clinton and DeWitt county was proud of its brave sons who had enlisted in E. Co. Not one of them faltered or turned his back on the flag even when the opportunity was offered before the final muster in. On the 21st of October the Twentieth had its first baptism of blood at Fredericktown, Mo. Here the boys learned what war meant. In our notices of past reunions of E. Co. THE PUBLIC has given more or less of its history, and while there are many incidents of interest yet untold it will remain for the historian of the company to group them together in a permanent form. For over four years the Twentieth was in active service, during which time the regiment was engaged in from twenty to twenty-five battles and skirmishes, some of them the most bloody of the war. With Gen. Sherman the Twentieth made the celebrated march "from Atlanta to the sea," and then wound up its glorious career by taking part in the grand review at Washington. On the 16th of July, 1865, the regiment was mustered out in Louisville, Ky., and then sent to Chicago where it was paid off.

The boys who enlisted twenty-one years ago are now men of mature age, the heads and beards of many of them being whitened with the frosts of many winters. Loyal to the flag of their country in their youth they still maintain the principles for which they fought. Of the one hundred and eighty-two members of E. Co. who were on its roster from first to last, nineteen were present at the reunion last Tuesday. We give the names that those at a distance may know who sit at the twenty-first annual campfire: Major Vespasian Warner, Capt. James M. North, Capt. John A. Edmiston, Lieut. H. Clay Phares, Orderly-Sergeants John M. Porter and James M. Lemen, and Thomas N. Byerly, John G. Bolton, Francis M. Bates, Stephen K. Carter, Joshua C. Hull, George A. Hull, Joseph Morrison, R. Bruce Moody, Isaac R. Porter, Asa Wilson, George R. Watt, James Franklin, H. Bose Runnels, The company held its first reunion in 1868, and for the past five years have held them annually.

At ten o'clock last Tuesday morning the company met in the court-house park and formed into line. At the head of the company was Asa Wilson, bearing the tattered flag under which the Twentieth rallied on a score of battlefields. The company marched to the fair grounds, where the ladies had prepared a fine dinner, set on tables in the amphitheater. In the absence of Dr. Goodbrake, Captain

North presided. The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by Chaplain Cole, of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry. Then followed the roll call of the company. The interesting feature of the reunion was the reading of the letters from old commanders and comrades. As their letters will be of interest to every reader of THE PUBLIC as well as to the members and friends of E. Co., we copy them in full. Captain Edmiston was the appointed reader of the day, and he did his part well.

CUBA, June 4th, 1882.

DR. JOHN A. EDMISTON, Dear Comrade—Your favor of May 25th is at hand, and I greatly regret my inability to be personally with you. Please give all the boys a hearty shake for me, for when I read over the names of our Company, every one feels near and dear to me. Hoping you will have a pleasant time, I will close for the present, and remain truly yours,
DAVID SHMID.

GRAFTON, NEB., June 9, 1882.

DR. JOHN A. EDMISTON, Comrade—I regret that I cannot meet with you to-day, for it would be a great pleasure to take old comrades by the hands once more. I am living on a farm in Fillmore county, Nebraska, and although not possessed with much of this world's goods, I have enough to insure full rations for my family, (consisting of an affectionate wife and six children) and something left for the haversack. I enjoy comparatively good health for an old vet., suffering some from the effects of rebel bullets yet. Uncle Sam has ever been mindful of his faithful servants, and he has not forgotten me. Comrades, in conclusion, I send greetings to all, hoping you will enjoy yourselves to the fullest extent on this, the 21st anniversary of our organization. I would be glad to hear from all of you at any time, and hope you will ever remember your old comrades with the kindest regards.
G. F. MARSH.

Late E. Co., 20th Ill. Vet. Vol.

P. S.—Comrades, in commemoration of this event, allow me to propose three rousing cheers for the glorious old flag.
G. F. M.

ELK LAKE, Atchison Co., Mo., June 4, 1882.

DR. JOHN A. EDMISTON, Dear Comrade—Your kind invitation to be present at the annual meeting, on June 13th, of the surviving members of our old company, has been received, and I will just say that to march once more with the remnant of the old organization would give me the greatest pleasure, and it is a wish I hope to enjoy once more; but this year it is impossible for me to do so.

Hoping that you all may have a splendid convivial time, and knowing well that you all will remember me kindly, I am yours ever truly,
GUSTAVUS BAYHA.

P. S.—And don't you forget to give three cheers for our brave old commander, John A. Logan.
G. B.

TAMAROA, Ill., June 5th, 1882.

MR. JOHN A. EDMISTON, M. D., Clinton, Ill., Dear Sir—Your favor, enquiring after the life and death of my brother, Robert H. Mecum, late of E. Company, 20th Ill. Reg., is at hand. In reply, I will say to you, and through you to his comrades, that after he was mustered out of the service of the United States, he came back to this neighborhood and settled down to farming in 1867; was married to Miss Mary Thompson, of Jefferson county, Ill.; died August 4th, 1871, from neuralgia of the heart. He was sick about a month, and suffered intensely. He left a widow and two children.

He was not the man that you heard of at the Insane Asylum at Anna, Ill. He lived a quiet life and died respected by his neighbors.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN MECUM.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, May 28th, 1882.

MR. J. M. NORTH, Dear Sir—I received an invitation from the committee to a picnic, but it is impossible for me to come, as my health is bad. I would be glad to be with you all. I am awful glad to know that there are so many of the boys living as there are. I hope that they all have better health than I have, for I have not seen a well day since I left you. Tuesday will be our decoration day, and we will decorate the soldiers' graves. The Grand Army of the Republic will turn out.

Eight years of my life I have been serving as a policeman in Chillicothe, and I am now serving as a policeman for the M. & C. railroad company. I have been married seventeen years and have a family of a wife and two children. I often think of my comrades in my Company, and I hope that you'll give me a thought. I get a small pension of \$4 a month, and expect to have it raised. I am thankful for what you have done for me in getting it. As I can not be with you on the 13th, I wish you would read this to all the boys who know me. I hope you will enjoy yourselves. Times are very dull in Ohio.

I send my love and best respects to you and all the boys. I will now bring my letter to a close, as I can not think of any more to write just now. Good bye.
GEORGE BAZLER.

DELEVAN, June 4th, 1882.

MR. J. M. NORTH, Dear Comrade—I received your kind invitation to attend your reunion of the 13th. I would like to go if I could, but I can not get off, and my wife is not able to go with me. Times are so hard that I cannot spare the money, and the weather has been so bad that we

are getting behind with our work. I made up my mind last spring that if I lived I would be with you at this reunion, but I will have to give it up, at the same time cherishing the hope that I will see you all once more—if not in this world I may in another. I hope you all will enjoy yourselves and have a pleasant time, for if I can't be with you I would like to know that you all had a good time. I would like to be with you all and have a talk over old times, but I will have to give it up, for a poor man, when he has to work out by the month, and at low wages, he has to stick to his work and spend as little as he can. Well, I will have to close, hoping you will have a good time and enjoy yourselves. I would like to hear what kind of a time you have.
THOMAS W. CLARK.

DENISON, Texas, June 7th, 1882.

TO E. COMPANY, 20TH ILL., Clinton, Ill., Dear Friends—Your cordial greeting, inviting me to be present at the annual reunion of grand old E. Co., is at hand, and in reply allow me to thank you for your kindness. It would be one of the most pleasant affairs of life to take each one of you by the hand and look up into your grand old faces on the occasion of your reunion on the 13th, and I had promised myself that I would. But man proposes—God disposes. There are such obstacles in the way that I am compelled to tell you again this year, I can not come. I am railroading, and am doing reasonably well, but I have been the victim of some misfortune, as usual. I have three children, two girls and one boy. The girls are nearly grown, and from present indications it won't be many years before they will be married and gone. I like this country and climate splendidly. The planters are having abundant crops. We are surrounded with fine fruit farms and there is an abundant fruit crop also. I would be glad to have you come to Texas, and if you do, call on me. I want the actual address of each one this year, and I will write each an individual letter. Let all who have wives and babies rejoice, and those who have not, get them, and rejoice also.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting with you next year, and that you may all live yet for many years and enjoy grand and glorious prosperity, and that you in your annual picnic, on the

13th, may have one of the most enjoyable meetings you ever had. I will close. Give my best wishes to all and God add his blessing.

Yours very respectfully,
SAMUEL PROUD.

BALTIMORE, June 11th, 1882.

CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE, President, and Comrades—After receiving your kind invitation to be with you on the 21st anniversary of Co. E, I made up my mind, although a thousand miles from you, to be with you on the 13th inst., and have deferred writing even this, fully intending to report in person at the roll call; but I find at the last moment it will be impossible for me to leave my business, as it comes just in our busiest season. But, comrades, though I may be absent at roll call, I shall think of you and long to be with you. I have only had the pleasure of attending one reunion with you, and it shall always be remembered with much pleasure. How I treasure the "Roster of E. Co." As I glance over it, old and familiar scenes come rushing fresh to my mind, and as I read over the roll and see how the living are scattered far and wide, and how many hearts will go out in prayer from so many different States to the little band that I see in my mind's eye, assembling at the beat of the "long roll" in the old court-house square, where, when our country was in danger, Co. E was the first to answer the call; and while I do so little in my country's service, I am proud that my name is entered on the roll of Co. E. No braver soldiers ever marched to the front, and as I look upon the long list of dead and unknown I think few, if any, left more vacant chairs, that have never been filled. They died that we might live in the full enjoyment of a permanent and ever to be glorious union. Comrades, I can only add, "though absent not forgotten." And should any of you ever come to Baltimore, it will afford me great pleasure to entertain you to the best of my ability, and I will agree to give you something better than "Hard-Tack." I have written hastily, and trust you will all have a very happy reunion and many happy returns of the same; and at some future roll call I trust I may not be marked absent, but be with you and answer in person.
Your absent comrade,
CHAS. R. AUGHBINBAUGH.

WINFIELD, Kansas, May 19th, 1882.

J. A. EDMISTON, Esq., Clinton, Ill., Dear Sir and Comrade—Your letter of the 6th inst. was received some days since and I have delayed my reply, hoping to be able to so arrange my business engagements as would enable me to announce to you my acceptance of your invitation to be present with and address the gallant remnant of glorious old "Company E," on the 13th proximo. And it is with feelings of the most poignant regret that I am now obliged to inform you that it will be impossible for me to attend; for next to Heaven, I know of no place to which I so much desire to go.

The U. S. circuit court, for the district of Kansas, will be in session at that time, and I have some important cases pending in it that will come up for hearing between the 12th and 16th of June, and although I have made every effort to do so, I have been unable to have them postponed.

Please present my warmest regards to all of the old boys, and assure them that my inability to meet with them is a source of more regret to me than it can possibly be to them.

Very respectfully,
JOHN WADE McDONALD.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 9th, 1882.

Comrades—It had been my intention to draw rations with you on the 13th, and until the last moment I did not abandon my hope to answer "present" at roll call, but I am now compelled to reluctantly send my regrets. The line of my duty compels me to remain here for the whole of the week. It seems but yesterday that our old company was organized, yet two-thirds of a generation has passed. Most of the boys of 1861 carry frost upon their heads, but reunion days warm the hearts of the survivors towards the living, and keeps fresh and sweet the memory of our fallen comrades, as well as those who have passed away in peaceful times, under the shadow of the banner they fought to uphold. A few days ago a Mr. Schobert was visiting here and passed an evening at my house. You may imagine our pleasure and surprise when, during the evening, in my quest I found "Sigel," of Company D. He lives at Morris, Illinois. At the State Soldiers' Reunion here last fall I watched the roster of Illinois soldiers closely, and on the last day the 20th mustered six men. George Marsh and myself responded for Co. E, August Freyer for Co. B. Two men for Co. C, and one for Co. G. We know of one or two more 20th men in the State, and intend to get all we can together at the State Reunion this fall.

I send to you all my very kindest regards and wishes. I regret more than I can say that it is impossible for me to report for duty on the 13th. I know you will have a good time. "We always do." May the camp fire always be lighted on June 13th until the last one of the old company is called to answer to roll call elsewhere. With regards to all of you and yours,
I am very truly yours,
W. R. KELLY.

URBANA, ILL., June 10th, 1882.

Captain John A. Edmiston, Sir—Your invitation to your reunion is received with thanks, and I wish I could be with you; but short of funds must be my excuse this time. I have lately joined an Army Post of the Republic and think it a good thing, as it draws the old soldiers into a nearer union, one with another. There are but few of Company A about here. Captain Wolfe, Major Kennard, Jeff Carpenter, Christain Grine, James Hoffman and myself are all that I know.

Give my best respects to Doctors Goodbrake and Bailey, and to every member of your company, and accept the same yourself from
WILLIAM ARCHDEACON,
Late of 20th Ill. Vol. Infantry.

CHICAGO, May 30th, 1882.

John A. Edmiston, Clinton, Ill., Comrade—Received circular invitation to attend annual picnic, 21st anniversary of Company E, 20th Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in your city, Tuesday, June 13th, 1882.

Am greatly obliged to yourself and the friends in your company for the kind invitation but presume it will be absolutely impossible for me to attend; much as I desire to do so. I have several pressing professional engagements during the month of June, but if an opportunity presents itself, or I can arrange matters in any way so as to be with you on that occasion, I shall very gladly come. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to meet the members of your company and talk over the history of our regiment and renew the pleasant acquaintances formed during the war.

Allow me to wish you personally and all others of your company and our regiment, who may be present, or even who may be absent on that occasion, long, happy and prosperous lives. Will forward the circular invitation to my brother, R. M. Springer, whose address is Portland, Maine. Am sure he would be delighted to be present with you, and would do so if he were not so far away.

Shall be glad to have you call on me if you visit our city at any time; also any of the members of your company. The people here are generally observing this sad and sacred holiday with its beautiful decorations and ceremonies over our fallen comrades.
Very truly,
JAMES SPRINGER.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., June 24, 1882.

My Dear Doctor Goodbrake—I must say that your hearty invitation to meet with you at your next reunion, and the assurance I could place in you and your comrades' hearts, touched me so closely as to fill my eyes with tears, and I at once decided to meet with you if possible, and once more see your face to face.

But I see by your roster that some with whom I was so well acquainted have fallen on life's great field of strife, and my heart is filled with sadness. Oh, what changes the years have wrought! So many, not fallen only in their country's service, but since their return to the peaceful pursuits of citizenship.

How soon, too, will those of us still lingering here be remanded whence we came and quit the works of men.

But my heart and eyes are just too full to write more, for I long to see you all with a feeling of the "home-sick" kind, and I can not but ask myself the question, "what have I done to merit the esteem of those belonging to the regiment and a part of the State not my own?"

May the banner of peace and eternal safety be that around which you gather at your next reunion, and heaven's blessing rest upon your dear old self.

Yours with great esteem,
J. COLE.

Ex-Chaplain of 34th Ill. V. V. I.

CHICAGO, June 2, 1882.

Christopher Goodbrake, M. D., Dear Friend—I have received your kind invitation to Co. E's reunion on the 13th inst., and much regret that I can not be with you, for I want to be at Clinton some time at a collection of the old army fellows. But you have my warmest wishes for a good time, and many of them in the future, and that I may be happy enough to be with you next time. Doctor, I hope you are enjoying good health, and wish you would call and see me when in Chicago. I can show you a lot of children whose appearance would make a medical man "sick," but would please you as an old friend. My home is 3121 Forest Avenue. Give my regards to all friends, and I hope to drop in on you some time this summer.
Truly yours,
JOHN C. LEWIS.

CHAMPAIGN, June 12, 1882.

Mr Edmiston, Dear Sir—I regret very much that we will not be able to attend the reunion

Have been anticipating a pleasant meeting, but business prevents. May you have a happy, joyous gathering is the wish of one who belongs to the dear old Twentieth. With kind remembrance to Dr Goodbrake, I remain,
Ever your friend,
KATE R. BRADLEY.

CHAMPAIGN, ILLS., June 12, 1882.

Dear Captain—When I received your very cordial invitation to attend your company reunion to-morrow, I fully made up my mind to be with you, and again grasp the hands of the survivors of that gallant old Co E—in fact, Col Wolf and myself have been seriously talking of surprising you by both coming without giving you notice, but now at the eleventh hour we find that we can not come. The Col, however, has prepared a letter to the boys which doubtless they will appreciate, as I presume it is one of his characteristic letters. Please remember me to all, and let it be understood that I have a warm place in my heart for each member of Co E.
Very truly, etc,
G. W. KENNARD.

GALESBURG, ILL., June 12, 1882.

J M North, Dear Comrade—I have waited expecting every day I could arrange my business so I could accept your kind invitation to reunion and picnic, but is impossible for me to do so, and regret it very much as I had really expected to come. Remember me kindly to all the boys and give them a good, hearty shake for me, and while I can't be with you in person, my thoughts will be of the glorious good time you are having to-morrow. We are going to make a visit to Clinton this summer and hope to meet the most of you then. So with best wishes and warm attachment to one and all,
I am as ever your comrade,
J. R. CONKLIN.

EAST OAKLAND, June 5, 1882.

Dear Old Friend and Comrade—Your note and invitation just received, and I hasten to reply so it may reach you if possible before your anniversary. Did you think I wouldn't write a line to the old boys? Why, old fellow, it was only a few days ago that I remarked to Mrs. Col. on how I wished I could drop in on the boys of E Co at their annual picnic without their expecting me, only I was just a little afraid that they would almost squeeze the breath out of me in their gladness, for I know they would be glad to see me. Don't I know how they would act? They'd break my hand; they'd laugh, and perhaps some of us would almost cry from sheer exuberance of happiness, and then when we had quieted down a little we would form a circle with the old surgeon and the old colonel in the center, and wouldn't we swap stories and reminiscences of the days when the old 20th was in its glory, and wouldn't we be happy? How I do wish I could be with you, and perhaps it may be a possibility another year—it will not be my fault if I can not. I was going to add, give my love to North and others, but I will not specify. Give my love to all the boys; they have all got a place in my heart, and, old comrade, accept for yourself the warmest affection of your old comrade and commander.
C. C. MARSH.

Index to cases

Salivation	12	Tibia Fracture and Dislocation of	10	Urine analysis of	11
Summer complaint	48	Tumor Testis	11		
Syphilis treatment of	14	Tumor Vascular	17		
Tetanus	16	Tonic pills	21		
Titre in the bladder Epithelium	17				
Sore mouth ulcerated	19				
Staphylococcus	21				
Syrup of Iodophosphate	66				
Stomach treatment of	68				
Syrup of Lemi	68				

CINCINNATI, June 11th, 1882.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE, *My Dear Doctor*—Your letter of the 25th of May came in due time. Please accept my thanks for same. I have hoped to find leisure to write you, but have been pressed with duties until I feared I would not be able to do so.

However, you know that wherever my old "comrades in arms" may be, my heart is always with them, and so I do the best I can at the last moment. It is well that the old boys—though boys no longer, for many of their heads are as white as the cause for which we all fought, was pure—should meet in such re-union as you are enjoying, forget for a time the cares of every day life, recount their experience of the four historic years, renew the cordial greetings, recall the sturdy faithfulness given from each to all, and your hearts will beat with a still warmer friendship and true neighbor fellowship, and you will go to your homes thanking God that they had the privilege of maintaining our government. And more than that, with a stronger vow they will confirm their fealty to the interests of our glorious country.

I hope and feel sure, you, the men of E Company, will have a pleasant time at the reunion. No hearts are like soldiers' hearts. I wish you many more, and prosperity and happiness always for the men of E Company. Very truly yours,

L. M. DAYTON.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 7, 1882.

C. GOODBRAKE, M. D., *My Dear Doctor*—I have received your note of invitation to be present with you on the 13th inst., and cannot now say with reasonable certainty that I can, and therefore am prepared to comply as well as I can, to your other request, namely: to write you a letter, for I am complimented by the invitation you send me, and grateful indeed to be remembered kindly by the men of Co. E.

I do not remember what I wrote you before, and don't want to repeat it whatever it was, if I can help it. My recollection is that I almost exhausted myself in that effort, and consequently I am a little embarrassed as to what should be said. A year or two ago I met a man of the old regiment, who told me that on one occasion I saved his life while in the army. I did not have time to inquire nor he to tell me how it occurred that I rendered him so great a service, and I have been puzzled ever since to know how it could have been. It could not have been that I stood between him and the enemy's bullets, for I had not frequently an opportunity to test my devotion to him in that way; besides, for many reasons, I could not have desired to rob him of the glory of being shot for the cause. I can trace my timely intervention only to the possible fact that I drank the glass of whisky that would have killed him, and which came very near killing me.

Of course I am now speaking of those days. It is not to be inferred from this that I would drink whisky now to save anybody's life, or do any other thing to endanger my own if I knew it. I should require the circumstances to furnish a preponderant probability of saving my own life than the life of the other fellow, if either had to be lost.

The fact is that the era and arena of war is the time and place of sacrifice, and the spirit of sacrifice takes hold on the people; but times of peace and selfish and self-seeking, we become lethargic and heavy, and the "fat blood sleeps" as it slips along the veins, and no man cares to plunge himself, before hand, to any desperate thing, for the sole and exclusive benefit of his fellow.

My dear Doctor, the chatty mood I am in disposes me to be a little familiar, and I recall with satisfaction my recollection of your personal appearance twenty years ago. I dare say you are not handsome now as you were then, and that your red hair, blue eyes, and pale face of that period have greatly changed, and I would not be surprised to see you looking the exact opposite of all this, with the addition of a little gray. Please send me your photo, as I greatly desire to see your cherubic face again ere the sexton turns his spade on me, and you, as a reasonable man, cannot expect to live a great while longer, for "Decoration Day" is coming nearer; yet with your good, solid constitution, you may put it off for awhile, but not forever. The flowers are not far from the budding for every one of you.

I don't want you to "kick the bucket" only to give me a chance, but if you should quit in my time, I'll gladly thatch your "rifle pit" with bottles of quinine and balsam, and flour of sulphur, and blanket it in the winter. I am not "piling it on," or in the other form of slang, "giving you taffy," I am in down right earnest and sober as crape on the door. I'd do any thing for any of you to make you immortal, and I don't want you to be disagreeably serious, nor feel in the least melancholy as the result of my excessive sentimentalism, for I am working my way through this task between a laugh and a cry, the past and the present, and think how the good angels will stand guard at your tent doors when you go into camp "over there."

Why don't some body get up a good song for the occasion on the old hymn beginning, "Blest be the tie that binds?" (The next line should be left out.) An old Methodist like yourself ought to have had this done years ago. You could not keep your coat on if it should be sung in your hearing. You would shout Hurrah and shake hands with every body and

the town clerk, and have a first-class experience meeting." I have time for that and have some trouble to get to a good stopping place, for to bring this kind of an effusion to a focus is a delicate job, and to avoid violence to the tender sensibilities aroused by it, take notice that the end is nigh.

I now know that you would rather see me than this letter, as it is a little longer than I am, but equally and very truly yours,

J. S. WOLFE.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 1st, 1882.

DR. CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE, President, *Dear Sir*—I regret that I cannot be with you at the reunion of Co. E, 20th Ill. As I grow older the desire grows stronger to fasten "as with hooks of steel" friends formed on the tiresome march, at the hurried bivouac, in the fierce battle, the patient deadly, siege, the dreaded dreadful hospital, or the welcome camp. These reunions awaken us like the bugle blast, warm our hearts with love for our comrades; the blood courses swifter and purer, touched with emotions of honest pride, in what we were, and what we did together.

The 20th Illinois was a bonny regiment, and if it contained a better company than E Company, I never heard of it. There was not only the high courage and dash, so requisite in good command, but the men had a certain grace, and carriage, a soldierly deportment peculiar to themselves, and noticeably by all. From the paise of the head on parade to the handling of the piece in action, all was handsomely done. These things drew attention to and put special and glorious work upon the company. Seems to me I would give a goodly part of life there may be left me to go again with that company, in a righteous cause, on the skirmish line.

We shall never meet again to march to the step of the elbow; but we are together as of old; we are together in the battle of civilization, that battle which has been waging since the first man. Union and confederate have settled their differences, but right and wrong contest the field as since the days of Adam. We are comrades still, and will be to the end, in all matters of right.

My cordial greeting to each member of Company E. May they, and each of them, and their families, live long and happily, is the earnest wish of

Very respectfully and sincerely your friend,

GILBERT D. MUNSON.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1882.

My Dear Doctor Goodbrake—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to attend the annual camp-fire or reunion of E Company, Twentieth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, being, as I understand the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of that company. I have been revolving the invitation over in my mind continually since its receipt, hoping to see my way clear to accept it, but I find that owing to pressing business engagements that I must deny myself the pleasure.

No words that I can command will fittingly express my appreciation and thanks for the honor conferred by the invitation. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to be present and join in the festivities of your annual picnic—to fill my glass and with you drink to those old days when we were soldiers; to recall with you once more the stirring scenes in which we bore a part; to unite with you in glorifying the heroic actions of your comrades, and in doing saintly reverence to their costly sacrifice.

I am very proud that I was a soldier. It is an ennobling heritage surpassing all riches, no matter how humble, of that great army of volunteers which sprang to the rescue of our country in her hour of extremest peril.

There are no friends so dear to me as those with whom I served in 1861 and 1865. There is nothing in this life I so much prize, that I so jealously guard, or that it would grieve me so much to lose, as the friendship formed during those years. There are no recollections I so fondly cherish as those connected with the military service, and which comes welling up in my heart whenever I see the face or clasp the hand of one with whom I marched or with whom I fought. To me there are no memories so sacred and beautiful as those which lie buried in my heart, of McPherson and all the great army of heroic dead.

Twenty-one years have passed since we donned the blue, shouldered our muskets, down the village streets and off to the war, and yet the forms and faces and events of those days are still fresh in our memories, as are the marches, battles and campaigns which followed during the four years of war and in which we bore a part.

I remember with pride of the nobles sort the 20th Illinois and many of its gallant officers and men. I have inspected the regiment on more than one occasion, handled every musket and looked into every cartridge-box. Some of its officers and members I have been proud to number among the truest, best friends I have ever had. The regiment needs no eulogy from me or any other man, but I trust I may be pardoned if I pay it a passing tribute.

It is many years, and yet it seems but yesterday, since I saw the old Twentieth with flags fluttering in the breeze, moving grandly against the fortified lines of the enemy. Where the battle raged fiercest, where the bullets flew with deadliest aim, and the dead lay thickest, you might always look for it and could always find it.

A gleam of bayonets, a ringing cheer, a rush to the front across open fields swept by a deadly fire, or up! up the slopes towards frowning heights crowned with cannon and the veteran infantry of the enemy. Over the slashed timber, over the *chevaux de frise* and abatis, and at last over and beyond the intrenchments with the dead and dying left at every step. All honor to the 20th! All honor to E Company! Illinois sent no better regiment or company to the field.

The battle flags and guidons are folded tenderly away. The days of war are past and gone. Our country is at peace, and its flag floats proudly in the breeze on land and sea, in every clime, free and unmolested. Wherever it waves it is respected and it throws out from its fluttering folds upon the winds of heaven a guarantee of freedom, of liberty, and of protection to every American citizen. Our country grows and prospers beyond our fondest hope and expectation. Railroads are every where being built and their links of iron and steel stretch out across the continent binding ocean to ocean and tying State and Territory together in eternal union. Canals are being dug, obstructions to navigation removed, the largest rivers spanned by bridges. Villages and great cities spring up like magic. Forests disappear and in their place we see houses and barns and cultivated fields—the prairie flowers no longer fill the air with their sweet perfume, but instead, we catch the incense of the growing grain and the new mown hay. Everywhere we hear the busy hum of loom and spindle and lathe—the ring of the woodman's ax and the clang of mighty machinery.

I fondly hope, I fondly trust that never again will we or those who come after us listen to the sound of arms, the tramp, tramp, tramp of the volunteers or the measured tread of the regulars going forth to risk their lives and if need be to die for the preservation of this country.

I am sure, however, that the spirit of patriotism and the love of country still burns brightly in all our bosoms and that should the drums and bugles ever again sound "to arms!" and our country need the services of its citizens to defend the national honor and protect its institutions, we would volunteer and go again if health and strength permitted, and if our day had passed, that the young men of the land, the descendants of those who fought at Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg would shoulder their muskets and respond to the bugle's first notes as did their forefathers at Bunker Hill and Yorktown, at Concord and at Lexington in 1812 and 1846, and as did their fathers in 1861.

WM. E. STRONG.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1882.

MAJOR C. GOODBRAKE, Clinton, Illinois, *My Dear Old Comrade*—I have your note of the 25th ultimo, enclosing an invitation to join the reunion of Company E of the old 20th Illinois, a regiment for which I have always felt a deep and enduring affection.

I remember the boys of Company E as well as many of the officers. I have seen them in camp and on the march, in the dust and heat, the rain and mud, on the skirmish line, in the battle front, supporting a battery and charging the enemy, and never at any time or in any place have I seen one falter. Among them I remember J. W. Powell who served with me on McPherson's staff and who has since so distinguished himself as a scientist and explorer in this country. You recollect that he left the 20th Illinois and lost his arm at Shiloh, as Company F, 2d Illinois artillery. I also remember well Captain J. O. Pullen, who for a long time was Judge-Advocate of the 17th Army Corps, and who has made a fine reputation in the civil walks of life.

There are many others whom I recall of the brave boys of the 20th, that splendid regiment which so well earned the title of "The Fighting 20th." I see them all the way from Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Grenada, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg, in the campaign at Atlanta, including the battles of Resaca, Kingston, Say Ferry, Dallas, New Hope and Jonesboro, on the 22d and 28th of July through the march to the sea, and all around to the grand review and the final muster out. As old as you are and they are, much older many of them than I, I regard them as my children even to this day, because I used to watch over them and care for them when it seemed that nobody else would. If ever we came to a place where ham or potatoes were buried I used to direct the boys to put down their bayonets and find them so that they should not go hungry to bed.

Now those days are all past. You no longer hide your chickens in drums, nor toast your bacon on the end of your bayonets and ramrods, neither does my old friend, the doctor, toast his on the end of his sabre, that wonderful sabre that was so useful to the doctors in the army. You are now living in your own homes happy and comfortable, and I am only sorry that I cannot be with you and tell you how I appreciate the good old times which you will recall around the camp fire.

Among all your friends whom you will have with you or hear from on this happy occasion, there is not one who thinks more of you or would do more for you than your old Adjutant-General,

W. T. CLARK.

CINCINNATI, June 9th, 1882.

Surgeon C. Goodbrake, *My Dear Doctor*—And Company E, 20th Ill., is about to celebrate its twenty-first anniversary. It has arrived at age, but the men who made it are growing old. The drummer boy of the war is now the father of a family. Most of us find our heads are glistening with the frost of years. We are autumn leaves, falling fast as the breeze of time whirls by.

Barely half of the company are known to be alive. I am glad to find in the list of the living, comrades whom I delight in calling my friends and whose brave deeds are among the treasures of memory.

The survivors do well to meet every year with their families and keep bright their dearest and closest associations, and the memory of the days when suffering and death were welcome, because we had no thought but to save our country. Let the children grow familiar with the war. Kindle in them a love of their land and its true glory. Let them grow up proud to know that their sires took part in the great war and belonged to one of its most gallant regiments. When we are all gone let them swell with pride when they say "my father belonged to the 20th Illinois."

Greet every one for me and thank them for remembering me.

Very Truly Yours,

M. F. FORCE.

CANTON, O., June 7, 1882.

DR. CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE,—The Twenty Pounder Parrotts greets you, and hope you will have a good time. I have read your kind invitation to a good many of the boys. They all regret they can not be with you. They all say they always liked that old regiment, for it always meant business, and as the boys put it, "Don't you forget it."

Very respectfully,

WM. S. WILLIAMS,

P. S.—Some of the boys want to know how old Roan is.

W. S. W.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 10th, 1882.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE, *Old Comrade*—Your kind invitation to participate in the annual picnic of the E Company, 20th Ill., at hand. Wouldn't I like to! But distance and time precludes. The memory of the 20th is ever green. No better regiment stepped under the stars and stripes. The rain of rebel lead decimated its ranks and reduced it to a skeleton, but its spirit was never touched. That lives yet, and its living representatives, in the busy parts of the world, do well to find time to pay it and the memory of its fallen braves due honor. Many scenes through which it passed flit before me, but none more prominent than that day when the gallant McPherson fell. If there was a regiment on that field that did its duty—aye, more than could be expected of men to do—it was the 20th. I remember no sadder morning than the one following when the little handful that was left were mustered and detailed for our headquarters guard. My eyes fill even now as I write, and I would be ashamed of them if they did not thus pay honor to your gallant men.

But that is all over. The country we saved to freedom is happy and prosperous. The heads of the survivors are sprinkled by time with its ineffaceable marks, and we are warned that we are hastening to the grand reunion, where both the living and the dead shall answer to the great roll call. I may not meet you here; but I hope to meet you all there and know the realities of that peace which passeth all understanding.

Comrades, I grasp your hands in true comradeship. I cherish your memory. I glory in your gallant deeds. I would share your camp fire if I could, but as I can not, I pray for blessings upon you all.

Truly yours,

J. C. DOUGLESS.

CINCINNATI, May 29, 1882.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE, Clinton, Ill., *Dear Doctor*—I am under obligations for your kind and thoughtful remembrance in the shape of an invitation to meet with you at your celebration of the 21st anniversary of Co. E., of the glorious old 20th Ill.

Only such old comrades as yourself and the veterans who there meet together can appreciate the satisfaction it would afford me to be with you on that interesting occasion. But engrossing business engagements will not admit of the pleasure, and I must therefore content myself with expressing the sincere hope that time has, and will, deal gently with the surviving members of that gallant command which formed such an important factor in all the marches, sieges, and battles of the Army of the Tennessee.

The many pleasant recollections which your kind invitation has brought to mind are somewhat clouded by noting that your list of dead is gradually overshadowing that of the living, and the realization of the fact that but a few more years will come and go till the last survivor of Co. E. will have passed away. Trusting, however, that this period may be long deferred, and that each returning year may bring to your little band increased joys and pleasures, I am your old comrade and friend,

A. HICKENLOOPER.

Index to cases

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WASHINGTON, June 9, 1882.

My Dear Comrades—Through my valued friend, Dr. Goodbrake, I have received your invitation to participate in your celebration on the 13th inst. I am very sorry I can not attend, as it would give me much pleasure to greet you all once more. The fleet wings of time are bearing us all so rapidly to that country from "whose home no traveler returns," that I realize there is every year a greater number of vacant chairs around your board, and that fewer and fewer gather together to recount the heroism of the old 20th, of whose record we are all so justly proud. But duty demands my presence here, and I can only say God bless you each and all, and wish that you may live to enjoy many more such occasions, and that your children after you may cherish the memories so dear to all.

Your comrade, JOHN A. LOGAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1882.

Dr. C. Goodbrake, Clinton, Illinois, My Dear Friend—I am glad to learn from your letter of May 25 that the surviving members of old Company E, 20th Illinois Infantry, will meet on the 13th of June, at a picnic at Clinton. I would like to be with them, but my office compels me to be at West Point, New York, the day before, so that I can only be with you in spirit.

To meet together in peace and plenty, and to recall the many events of the war in which that company bore so honorable a part, can not be otherwise than pleasant. How different is the state of the country now from what it was then? Now we can go in security to any point of our broad land and everywhere look upon cultivated fields, and a happy, thrifty people. Then we had to go with regiments, brigades, divisions, and armies, with cannon and muskets, killing and destroying as we went. This was forced on us by ambitious, designing men, who, for temporary power, aimed to destroy the future of a government which we had inherited, and which we were bound to transmit, unimpaired, to our children. You helped to do it effectually, and consequently have a right as long as you live to meet in social array, and rejoice at the success of your labors, toils and exposures.

May you long live to enjoy the blessings of peace, and to transmit to those who will succeed you the security which you fairly won by organizing and fighting under the proud banner of our union. With great respect your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Then followed a short address by the Rev. O. B. Thayer. As we give it in full there is no need of commenting upon its merits. Like everything from the pen of Mr. Thayer, it says much in little.

ORATION BY REV. O. B. THAYER.

My Brave Countrymen:—I do not propose to make a long speech. Under the circumstances, it would be altogether out of propriety.

The man, above all others, whom I delight to honor, is the old soldier, for he is a patriot—a person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Patriotism is love of country. It is a privilege that we are capable of such a sentiment, and it is indeed an honor to have developed that sentiment in actual service.

Self-love is the freezing-point in the temperature of the world.

As the heart is kindled and ennobled, it pours out feelings and interest, first upon family, and kindred, then upon country, then upon humanity, the home, the flag, the cross—these are the representatives, or symbols of the noblest and the most sacred affections or treasures of feeling in human nature.

The law of love is the principle of the spiritual universe just as gravitation is the governing force of space. It binds each particle of matter to every other particle, but it attracts inversely as the square of the distance increases, and thus becomes practically a series of local or special forces, holding our feet perpetually to one globe, and allowing only a general unity, which the mind appropriates through science and meditation, with its kindred but far-off spheres. The man that has most of the sentiment of love will have the most intense special affections. Hence, the man who loves his country makes the most devoted husband and father and reliable

neighbor. You cannot love the whole world and nobody in particular. If you try that, it will be true as of the miser who said, "What I give is nothing to nobody." However deep his baptism in general good-will, a man must look with a thrill that nothing else can awaken into the face of the mother who bore him; he cannot cast off the ties that bind him to filial responsibilities and a brother's devotion; and Providence has ordained that out of identity of race, a common history, the same scenery, literature, laws and aims—though in perfect harmony with good-will to all men—the wider family feeling, the distinctive virtue, patriotism, should spring. If the ancient Roman could believe that the yellow Tiber was the river dearest to heaven; if the Englishman can see a grandeur in the Thames, which its size will not suggest; if the Alpine storm-wind is a welcome home-song to the Swiss mountaineer; if the Laplander believes that his country is the best the sun shines upon; if the sight of one's own national flag in other lands will at once awaken feelings that speed the blood and melt the eyes; if the poorest man will sometimes cherish a proud consciousness of property in the great deeds that glow upon his country's annals and the monuments of its power—let us confess that the heart of man, made for the Christian law, was made also to contract a special friendship for its native soil, its kindred stock, its ancestral traditions—let us not fail to see that where the sentiment of patriotism is not deep, a sacred affection is absent, an essential element of virtue is wanting, and religion barren of one prominent witness of its sway.

The old soldiers of our land ought to be our best citizens, and nearest to heaven, for they inherit the best elements of human nature. From this principle which I have laid down it follows that these veteran soldiers before me are capable of being the best sons, and brothers, and most abiding friends.

In secret orders—Masonry and Oddfellowship—we behold a friendship truly commendable, but no where do we find such true and lasting devotion as exists between old soldiers who have stood shoulder to shoulder in the battles of their country.

Hence, I repeat, you are the men whom I delight to honor. And I am not alone in this feeling. The nation shares it. I feel proud of my country for the care she takes of her soldiers, her widows and orphans.

You have not simply told us what heroism is; you have acted it out on the field of battle. It is well to move a people by eloquent words, but you have saved them by immortal deeds.

I see in each soldier before me the realization of Longfellow's hero. We see him ascending the rugged steep of the upper Alps at the dangerous hour of twilight. He bears in his hand a banner, whose strange device, "Excelsior," is the visible expression of his noble purpose—to attain the height of human excellence. His brow is sad, his eyes are gleaming with the light of lofty thought, his step is firm and elastic; while his deep, earnest cry, "Excelsior," rings with startling effect among the surrounding crags and glaciers. Ease in the form of an enchanting cottage, with its cheerful fireside, invites him to relax his effort. Danger frowns upon him from the brow of the awful avalanche, and from the "withered branch." Caution, in the person of an aged Alpine peasant, shouts in his ear and bids him beware; while Love, in the form of a gentle maiden, with heaving breast and bewitching voice, woos him to her quiet bowers. But vain are the seductions of Love, the voices of fear, or the aspects of danger. Regardless of each and of all, animated by his sublime aims, intent on success, he only grasps his mysterious banner more firmly, and bounds with swifter step along the dangerous steep. Through falling snows, along unseen paths, amidst intense darkness, beside the most horrible chasms, he pursues his way, cheering his spirit, and startling the ear of night with his battle-cry, "Excelsior!" until, on reaching the summit, in the moment of accomplished purpose, his work done, his manly form chilled by the cold breath of the frost, he falls—yea, nobly falls—into the treacherous snowdrift, and

"There in the twilight, cold and gray,
Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay;
And from the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
"Excelsior!"

In you, my brave countrymen, I see the realization of this dream of the poet. You ascended the rugged steep of your country in the hour of her darkness and peril, bearing in your hands her banner whose device, "victory or death," was the expression of your purpose and determination. Grave difficulties you have overcome. Vain were the views of fear or the aspects of danger. Regardless of each and of all you bounded with swift step along the dangerous ways—to Fredericktown, Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth and Britton Lane; and in your march to the sea—encouraging your spirits, and startling the ear of the rebels with your battle cries, until you have reached the summit.

You now stand in the moment of accomplished purpose; your manly forms have been chilled by the frost and cold, and scarred by rebel bullets, but when you fall it will not be into a treacherous snowdrift, but into the hearts and sympathies of your countrymen. And may your spirits, borne by angels to heaven, bathe in light and soar forever amid unspeakable glories of the infinite.

By this time the smell of Jim Franklin's coffee-kettles was a forcible reminder that there is a time to eat as well as to feast the intellect, and this pleasant part of the program was the next thing in order. The members and their guests ranged along the tables, and after a blessing had been asked by Rev. G. W. Henning the hungry party set to work in good earnest to demolish the delicacies provided by the ladies. After dinner came cigars for the gentlemen and social conversation for the ladies. Co. E was called together and business matters were attended to. Dr. Goodbrake was re-elected President of the association, and Dr. Edmiston secretary. It was resolved to hold another reunion on the 13th of June, 1883. The splendid quartet, composed of Mrs. J. A. Edmiston, Mrs. A. V. Lisenby, Mr. J. D. Rogers and Mr. C. L. Robbins, had interspersed the program with their sweet songs, the greater part of the selections being the old war ballads. After a song, "Are we forgotten when we're gone," Chaplain Cole was called upon, and made one of the most impressive speeches we have listened to for some time. His regiment and the Twentieth were together for a long time during the war, and the Chaplain recounted many an incident that brought back to memory of E. Co. many of the most thrilling scenes of the war. The members then insisted on Dr. Calhoun taking the stand, and the Doctor made considerable mirth for a short time by his anecdotes of army life in the East.

This wound up the day's proceedings, and after the benediction was pronounced by Rev. D. MacArthur the party began leaving for town.

J. D. MARTENS, the tailor, is now opening a tailor shop in the old express office south of the National Bank, and he invites all his friends to call and see him. He has just received a full line of samples to select from.

car bones

al bones of cystic character, bony and destroyed. Union of soft parts with but little to divide of mercury 1/2 grain three times per solution of iodine in chloroform or ether to indications

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The Annual Reunion of Co. E.

Twenty-three years ago last Friday the Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered into service at Joliet. DeWitt county was represented by one company in that regiment. Each year since the close of the war Co. E has held a reunion in this city, and every member within a reasonable distance is sure to come. Year after year THE PUBLIC has given snatches of the history of the regiment, but as the song says "The half has never been told." Nor will it be till some historian of the regiment shall gather up the threads and weave the story of the fights from Donelson to the sea, winding up with the grand review in Washington.

Of the hundred and more who marched out of Clinton in April, 1861, to become a part of the Twentieth, only nineteen responded to the roll-call on last Friday. At nearly every annual reunion some familiar name is reported "mustered out." The young and active men of twenty-three years ago have aged before their time. Three and four years of exposure on the battlefield and on the weary march broke down the strongest constitutions, and a majority of the few survivors are now mere physical wrecks. A few years more and their reunions will come to an end and Co. E will be "mustered out."

On last Friday the members of the company and their families met in Rundle's Hall. The weather was too uncertain to run the risk of an outdoor meeting. The ladies prepared an elegant lunch and spread the tables in the adjoining hall. The exercises were held in Rundle's hall, which consisted of a short address by the President and the reading of letters from absent comrades. At the roll-call nineteen answered to their names, as follows: Christopher Goodbrake, Jas. M. North, John M. Porter, Vespasian Warner, Thomas N. Byerly, John G. Bolton, Francis M. Bates, Joshua C. Hull, Joseph Morrison, Reuben B. Moody, Daniel O'Larry, John A. Porter, Asa Wilson, Stephen K. Carter, John A. Edmiston, George R. Watt, Gideon Chenoweth, Henry B. Runnels, James Franklin.

After dinner a couple of hours were pleasantly spent in talking over old times. It was resolved to hold the next reunion in this city. According to their usual custom the members of Co. E visited Woodlawn Cemetery, and while standing around the monument which stands in the center of the soldiers' plat, Dan O'Larry said: "Byes, I have something to say to yees. Whin I'm dead I'll write to yees, and I want ye to bring me here and bury me in this lovely spot."

Dan O'Larry was one of the characters. He could shirk duty with the best shirker that ever wore a blue coat, and find whisky if there was a drop within ten miles of the camp, but when there was fighting to be done, like a true Irishman he was always ready for the fray. John Bolton was another character. John did not take to the routine duties of camp life very kindly, and for days he never could be found with his company, but whenever there was a fight on hand John could always be found in the front ranks. He was as brave a soldier as ever carried a musket. John has been living in Lemont for a number of years, and holds the office of justice of the peace. If he finds a ruffian in the street violating the law John will walk him up to his own office and fine him. If the prisoner resists, John knocks him down, and then the fellow submits quietly.

Dr. Goodbrake was re-elected President of the association, and Dr. J. A. Edmiston secretary.

Last week we published the poem written by L. E. Grennan, of Oxford, Ohio. This week we publish a few of the letters which were received. One written by Mrs. Evans will have to be deferred for the present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.

Dr. C. Goodbrake, My Dear Friend--I hope that you will convey to our comrades of Co. E, 20th Illinois, my sincere regrets that I cannot participate in their reunion on the 13th inst. as my duties keep me here continuously. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to once more participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. Sincerely your friend,
JOHN A. LOGAN.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 13.

Dr. C. Goodbrake--Comrades, though absent in flesh, present in spirit, answer my name at roll call. May heaven's choicest blessings rest on old Company E.

C. R. AUGHINBAUGH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 11.

Dr. C. Goodbrake, President of the Reunion--I have your notice of the coming reunion of Co. E, 20th Illinois. You announce boastfully that you will then be 63 years old--as if that were really aged. Why, Doctor, that is the prime of life. A friend was telling the other day about "young men." I asked, "Whom do you call young?" He said warmly, "I call every man under sixty a young man." In Ohio it is quite the fashion for people to celebrate their hundredth birthday.

Don't begin too soon to put on the airs of age. Gray and silvered hair is the fashion now, as powdered wigs used to be. Don't we stand as erect as ever? Don't we walk with elastic step? Don't we eat and laugh as heartily as we used to? Couldn't we go out on a campaign again, and if there were a battle couldn't you cut off a wounded man's wrong leg with the old skill? The old Third Division would quickly muster full ranks, and confined bones would stir with desire to rejoin the old flag if we should hear the command, "Attention," ringing out in Logan's voice.

But, Doctor, we have laid aside our uniforms so long that they have faded, become moth eaten and disappeared. Our swords and muskets are hanging upon the wall for our children to play with. Our war horses are buried beyond resurrection. We will fight no new battles, but we can with our tongues fight over the old ones. I will listen day after to-morrow for the western breeze to bring from Clinton the names of Fredericks town, Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and so on to Atlanta, and to the sea, mingled with snatches of old songs, laughter ringing over the old stories, and mingled with all the musical voices of mothers, wives and daughters. I think I shall hear them, and I hope the groves of Clinton will hear them for many years to come.

With a hearty greeting to all comrades, I am

Very truly yours,
M. F. FORCE.

EAST OAKLAND, CAL., June 5.

Surgeon C. Goodbrake, My Dear Sir--Yours enclosing an invitation to the annual reunion of Co. E, 20th Illinois, came duly to hand.

I was in hopes when I wrote you in reply to my invitation of last year that I might be able to be present with you on your coming anniversary, but circumstances will prevent.

I am sure that no word of mine is necessary to convince my boys of "E" that their old commander's heart and soul will be with them on the 13th. I have the vanity to believe that there was not another regiment in the service in which there was greater cordiality and unity of feeling as between the commanded and the commander than existed in the old 20th. I felt that my men loved me, and I know that they obeyed me with a heartiness and confidence that were, at least, an example to some other commanders. They always appreciated my efforts in their behalf, and generously overlooked my shortcomings. Why should I not love them?

It is my earnest hope and prayer that before the old gentleman who carries a scythe in his hand shall make his inevitable call upon me, I may be permitted to visit you just once, and grasp the hands, not only of "E," but of all others that remain living of the old 20th. Asking your prayers to that end, sending warmest love to all my old comrades, and wishing you many happy returns of your annual festival with undiminished numbers, I am most sincerely
Your friend and old commander,
C. C. MARSH.

P. S. This is for my boys and not for publica-

Fall In, Co. E.

The surviving members of Co. E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, meet in annual reunion in this city today. Only seventeen of that heroic company will answer to the roll-call. A majority of the company are quietly sleeping in their graves, while others of the survivors are scattered from Maine to California. A number of letters have been received from the absent ones. Our old friend L. E. Grennan, of Oxford, Ohio, has written a poem and a letter for the occasion, which will be found below.

OTTO TO ILLINOIS.

Respectfully inscribed to Co. E, 20th Illinois Infantry, by L. E. Grennan, Co. D, 20th Ohio Infantry.

Ye gallant boys of Company E, the years are fleeting fast,
Since on the bloody field of fame we heard the thunders last;
Or since the mustering officer told us we might retire,
No more to stand a fearless band before the foe-man's fire.
I greet you, boys of Clinton--I greet you all to-day,
With a smile for all the living, and a tear for those away.

Year by year our ranks grow thinner,
Year by year our comrades fall;
Dress the ranks up closer, brothers,
Till we hear the Master's call.

When the country needed soldiers you rallied 'round the flag
To meet the hosts of Beauregard, of Johnston, or of Bragg;
And how you met them, history tells, on many a well-fought field,
The gallant boys of Illinois could conquer, but not yield;
And when our peace was purchased through many a well-fought fray,
You sought the quiet shades of home, with loving ones to stay.

Year by year our ranks grow thinner,
Year by year our comrades fall;
Dress the ranks up closer, brothers,
Till we hear the Master's call.

But soon our gallant comrades were scattered far and wide;
Old Time dissolves the strongest bonds that ever have been tied;
You meet to-day with spirits gay, yet tinged with pain to see,
The few that answer roll-call from the ranks of Company E;
As ocean waves that wildly break upon the crumbling strand,
Soon surging waves shall sweep away the saviors of our land;

Year by year our ranks grow thinner,
Year by year our comrades fall;
Dress the ranks up closer, brothers,
Till we hear the Master's call.

Then while our Maker grants us life, let's join in each reunion,
Till, in the better world above, we rest in sweet communion;
It is our Father's pleasure that His children shall be free;
He gave His Son to make us one through all eternity;
In those fair fields of living light, I trust that I may see
Each gallant boy who wore the blue in the ranks of Company E.

Year by year our ranks grow thinner,
Year by year our comrades fall;
Dress the ranks up closer, brothers,
Till we hear the Master's call.

*To the old soldier the volunteers of 1861 will always be "boys."

COMRADES OF CO. E, 20TH ILLINOIS--Invited by your president, whom I had the pleasure of knowing in the army, to be present at your reunion, I deeply regret that I am not able to comply. Had your reunion been held one week later, it would have afforded me pleasure to meet with you. Last fall, at the State reunion at Columbus, Ohio, members of the 78th and 20th, marching on Veteran's Day, treated each other as brothers. One man only from the 68th Ohio was present, and he took out the regimental colors and constituted a regiment in the procession. Glad indeed would I have been to see the grand old 2d brigade fully represented.

Donna ye hear the slogan?
The Second Brigade is cheering for Logan.
Respectfully your comrade,
L. E. GRENNAN.

OXFORD, OHIO, June 9th, 1884.

Christopher Goodbrake, M. D., Dear Sir and Comrade--It gives me pleasure to comply, in my feeble way, to make your reunion picnic more camp-like. Tell Company E that a little Irishman from Ohio, who belonged to the 2nd Brigade, wants to mess with them. Don't eat all the beans, boys, till I get a chance at the kettle. Do I remember the 20th Illinois? Indeed I do. More patient soldiers under trials and privations never followed the flag. You were soldiers in the trenches and gentlemen in the camp. I only regret that the 2nd Brigade did not furnish the service a general from the 20th Illinois. Do I remember Dr. Goodbrake? Indeed I do. With a long black mustache, second only to Logan's, and a face that might pass for Logan's elder brother. Who that once saw either could ever forget?

But, Dr. Goodbrake, truth can never be classed as a compliment or flattery. Amid scenes of suffering your face softened its lines, your voice was gentle as a woman's, and your best efforts were incessantly exerted for the amelioration of suffering. Not only the boys of the 20th Illinois, but those of the grand old 3rd Division, 17th A. C., remember your fidelity.

A true soldier could no more be limited by regimental or brigade lines than a patriotic statesman can be limited by State lines. Honor to whom honor is due is a fair motto. I would prefer to talk rather than write. Am I wrong in saying that I consider it an honor to the 2nd Brigade that our old commander is nominated for the second place in the gift of the nation. Every true soldier, no matter what his politics, should rejoice in a true soldier's success. If the men who saved the country are not fit to govern it, then who are fit? But you must not conclude that I am going to make a political speech; I am only expressing my satisfaction that a commander to whom we were all endeared, has been honored by his party. Hoping your picnic will be a pleasant reunion, I remain in F. C. and L.,

Yours with esteem,
L. E. GRENNAN.
Co. D., 20th O. V. I.

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Annual Reunion of Co. E, Twentieth Illinois Infantry.

On the 13th day of June, 1861, the Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the United States service at Camp Goodell, near Joliet. In that regiment was one full company from Clinton, which was designated as E company. Nearly three months before, on the 19th of April, the company was organized in Clinton under Gov. Yates's call in response to President Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men. Colonel George B. Lemen was a commissioned officer in the state militia, and he addressed the crowd in front of the court-house. The enthusiasm ran high in those days, and it did not take long to organize a company to march forth in defense of the old flag. Evan Richards was elected captain, and before he could get his company to Springfield the Illinois quota was full. The boys were disappointed, but as it was deemed advisable by the authorities to hold all of the companies in case of an emergency they were mustered into the state service, and nearly a month later were sent to Camp Goodell. When it became apparent that the Southerners meant war and that the work of putting down the rebellion was not to be a mere pastime before breakfast, as some of our statesmen of that day predicted, the three year regiments were organized. The Twentieth was one among the earlier regiments mustered in for three years' service, and soon after it was sent into Missouri, where, on the 21st of October, it had its first baptism of blood at Fredericktown. For four years the regiment served, and during that time it was engaged in more than twenty-five of the great battles that were fought by the Western army, besides unnumbered skirmishes with the enemy. From first to last there were one hundred and fourteen members in Co. E, only eighteen of whom met in Clinton last Saturday to celebrate the anniversary of the organization of the regiment. Less than one-half of the original company lived through till the end of the war, and of the number who came home many have since answered the last roll-call and have joined their comrades in the grand army above. The history of the Twentieth is a part of the glorious war record of DeWitt county, and at each recurring anniversary our citizens delight to honor the surviving members of the first company that organized in this county for the defense of the old flag.

Last Saturday was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the regiment. What changes a quarter of a century have made! In 1861, in the full vigor of young manhood, nearly one hundred of the sons of DeWitt county laid aside their daily avocations and went from the scenes of peace and plenty to the field of strife and hardship. After twenty-four years but seventeen of the old veterans answered at roll-call. A few of the survivors were absent, but they sent words of cheer and comfort to their old comrades in arms. The day was observed by the members and their families by a picnic in the beautiful grove in front of the public school building. Dinner was served in the main hall of the building, and it was a royal feast the ladies had prepared for the old veterans. After dinner the men sat in groups and told over the old stories of camp life. Some were amusing, many pathetic. As the tragic death of some comrade was brought to mind there was a tenderness in the voice of the one who related the incident, and tears would well up into the eyes of the group. Some of those old soldiers may be rough in exterior, but in their hearts and sympathies they are as tender and loving of old comrades as is a woman of her husband and children. When the roll was called by Orderly Sergeant John M. Porter, Captain J. A. Edmiston accounted for the absentees. What a history

does that company roster furnish! It tells the story of the battle-fields on which the Twentieth fought, and where comrade after comrade fell. After the roll-call a number of letters were read from absent comrades and officers under whom the Twentieth served, a few of which we publish. T. M. Wells, the photographer, then took a group picture of the company, after which the members visited Woodlawn Cemetery to place flowers on the graves of those of Co. E who lie buried around the soldiers' monument.

It was a pleasant reunion for the old veterans, and each pledged himself to the other that twelve months hence those who are living will again come to Clinton to spend a few hours in commemorating the day on which their regiment was sworn into the United States service. Herewith we give the names of those who answered at roll-call:

Major C. Goodbrake, Clinton.
Captain J. A. Edmiston, Clinton.
Lieutenant V. Warner, Clinton.
Orderly Sergeant J. M. Porter, Clinton.
Sergeant Isaac F. Dawson, Leroy.
Corporal T. N. Byerly, Clinton.
John G. Bolton, Lemont.
Francis M. Bates, Clinton.
Stephen K. Carter, Clinton.
George A. Hull, Heyworth.
Sylvester M. King, Albia, Iowa.
Reuben B. Moody, DeLand.
Joseph Morrison, Clinton.
Daniel O'Larry, Tipton, Indiana.
John A. Porter, Clinton.
Asa Wilson, DeWitt.
George R. Watt, Leroy.
James Franklin, Clinton.

LETTERS RECEIVED AND READ.

EAST OAKLAND, Cal., June 7, 1885.

Surgeon C. Goodbrake, Old Comrade:

I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the annual reunion of E Company, at Clinton, and I am more sorry than I can express that time and distance again prevents my being with you on the happy occasion. I can add nothing to my heretofore often expressed opinions and wishes for the health and prosperity of you all.

The boys of the "old little fighting 20th" well know what a warm place they hold in the heart of their old commander, and he is equally assured of their confidence in and a action for him.

I can only express my earnest, heartfelt hope that before I receive my notice of final muster out, the Great Commander of us all will for once, at least, graciously permit me to meet my old comrades, and thus lighten and smooth my pathway to the inevitable. My whitening hair and increasing years admonish me that that summons cannot long be delayed.

With best love to Edmiston, North, Warner and all the boys, and with kindest regards and best wishes for the health and preservation of yourself and family, I remain as ever, your devoted friend and comrade,
C. C. MARSH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1885.

Dr. C. Goodbrake, My Dear Friend:

When I received your very kind invitation to be with you at the reunion of Co. "E" of the old 20th Ill., I determined, if possible, that I would accept the invitation. I thought I would be able to do so until to-day, but I now find that I must be at Williamsport, Penn., to argue a case before Judge Acheson, of the U. S. circuit court, on the 15th of June, which will render it impossible for me to be with you on the 13th.

My memory of the 20th Ill. is always green and fresh. No army in the United States made so good a record as the Army of the Tennessee. No army corps made a better record than the 17th. No division excelled the old 3d division of the 17th corps, and certainly no regiment excelled the 20th Illinois. In every skirmish and battle the 20th came to expect that the severest would fall upon them, and very rarely were they disappointed. Their numbers continued to diminish under the hammerings they continued to receive, yet the gallantry and staying qualities of the regiment never diminished. When the regiment was reduced so as to number but little more than a full company, yet it seemed to embody the bravery and valor and efficiency of the full regiment. As officer after officer and man after man fell, their valor and pluck seemed to be added to the valor and pluck of the survivors, until finally the little more than one company seemed to have become possessed of the fighting qualities of the regiment at its maximum.

I hope, Doctor, you will remember me kindly to the old Co. "E." May the Lord bless them with an abundance of the good things of this world while here, and a superabundance of the good things of the better world hereafter.

Very Truly, &c.,
M. D. LEGGETT.

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 28, 1885.

Dear Doctor:

Your very kind invitation to attend the annual reunion of your 20th Illinois Veteran Volunteers was duly received. Many thanks. I assure you that I like to be remembered and to see that I am not forgotten by old comrades, the boys in blue, and always glad to meet with them, for living as I do in the "solid South," I need now and then to be reminded that there is yet a God in Israel. Nothing pleased me more as a reminder that God still lives than the election of John A. Logan in your state, for let me remind all the boys that at this end of the country no rebel general is ever forgotten nor place denied him. I greatly fear our people north and west do forget too often the dark and gloomy days of the past, and read that most beautiful poem too often, "The mingling of the blue and gray," a very pathetic poem but most desirable in practice than theory, for as for me I am not yet prepared to say that we were wrong and still think that our side was wrong and the other right. It has become quite fashionable now for all to mingle on Decoration Day, and just at this time all here are gathering flowers and preparing to march together with Union and Confederate flags both spread to the breeze as they march to the cemetery on the 30th of this month. But as I never did like the rebel flag enough to march under it, I do not commemorate it and therefore do no marching, and say, "Let the Confederate dead bury its dead," for while I may cast a look of sorrow at Confederate graves I do feel like shedding tears of blood over the graves of our dead comrades when I think that the great lessons of the war are being forgotten in these days of most damnable sentimentality over confederates, both dead and living. Still more do I regret to see this great government sending ministers and consuls abroad, with letters of endorsement with our great seal that cost so much blood and money to keep whole, selected from Confederate army in congress, to teach the nations abroad that they were right, not whipped but overcome by northern hirelings. This is a sad sight for loyal men to behold, but while very humiliating still too true.

I will be with the boys in spirit. Regret very much that I cannot be with you in person, but beg of you to be kindly remembered to all the old comrades and will be glad to hear from you always. God bless you all. With best wishes to you all I am
Yours truly,
W. S. OLIVER, 7th Mo. Inf.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 9, 1885.

Dr. Goodbrake, Pres. E. Co. Reunion Association:

Dear Comrade—To you, and to all the "boys," I send my regrets again. I have delayed sending in my excuse until the latest moment, hoping that I might be able to spend the day with you and to respond at roll-call for myself. Since I cannot do so, I again assure you of the disappointment which I feel. In this Richey Conklin can join me, for when I last saw him, a few days ago, he feared he could not be with you. Though year by year the number of those who are able to meet together on June 13th may grow smaller, keep up the reunions. We that cannot get there, count on being able to be with you next year, and wait the coming of THE PUBLIC with great anxiety. They know it always gives a full account of your meetings. Next to being with you, we love to read of your meetings.

With much hope that I will not be absent next year, and the very best and kindest wishes to all the "20th,"
I am very truly,
W. R. KELLY.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, June 5, 1885.

Mr. J. A. Edmiston, Secretary:

Your kind invitation to be present at the reunion of Company E has been received. I regret that business will prevent me from joining my old comrades of the 20th. I am well and flourishing and in my 72d year of age. Should be happy to see any of the boys that may pass this way. Hoping you may have a happy time long to be remembered, I close with good cheer to all the boys, and especially to my friend Dr. C. Goodbrake.
Very respectfully yours,
DR. JOEL E. KING.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11, 1885.

COMRADES—Your kind invitation to attend the annual reunion of old Company E, of the 20th Ill., addressed to Evanston, Wyoming, was forwarded to me here.

I regret not being able to be present with you in the flesh, on the anniversary of your "muster in," to the U. S. service, but I shall be with you in thought, on that day, and when the roll is called, and the names of the "accounted for" are called, it would not be a hard matter for me to answer where and when they fell, from Fredericktown to Atlanta. Company E was always on hand when there was any fighting to be done, or a sutler to be scalped, and exceedingly modest, about "owning up" to either.

May it be a long, long time, before the surviving members of Company E shall "pass over the divide" and answer the roll-call on the other side.
Yours and F. C. & L.
OSCAR LUDWIG

CHANUTE, Kansas, May 24, 1885.

To My Dear Old Comrades of Co. E, 20th Ill.:

I received your invitation to be present at the annual reunion of the survivors of the old company, and you may be sure that it would afford me one of the greatest pleasures of my life to take you one and all by the hand and give you a hearty shake, in the name of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, and especially all of you and Company E and the old 20th, because of our acquaintance and the sharing of hardships and privations together, which we all mutually bore to save our country from ruin. Having accomplished that fact, it is but meet to remember at what sacrifice it was accomplished. If we remember Donelson, Shiloh, Britton's Lane, Raymond, Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, and all the other fights and battles that our organization passed through, and the number of them that we left on those fields of battle and in hospitals, is sufficiently great to endure us to each other the balance of our days; and the day is not far distant when the long roll and last roll call will have sounded to most of us to join our comrades gone before.

Oh, let us keep the memory of those gone before always dear, and teach our children to appreciate the sacrifice their fathers made to save the country from anarchy, and keep it to what they have the privilege to enjoy.

Now, comrades, as I cannot be with you, imagine that I am there to give all of you a hearty shake of the hand, and may the Lord be with you and yours always.
I remain your old comrade.

DAVID SHMID.

Dr. C. Goodbrake, Clinton, Ill.:

My Dear Sir,—I thank you and the members of Company E, 20th Ill. Vet. Vol. Inf'y, for the kind invitation extended to me to attend the reunion at Clinton, on June 13, 1885. I regret that business engagements will prevent me from accepting and putting in an appearance. The 20th Illinois has very often been the theme of conversation when I have striven to tell a bigger war story than any other party in the assembly of interested listeners, and I may have often drawn upon my imagination somewhat, for I have always concluded that no ever extravagant my stories may have appeared, I could with safety rely upon the statement presenting no stronger array of facts than the history of the 20th would serve to substantiate.

I recollect well, how by shot, shell and bayonet, its ranks were several times fearfully decimated, and how time and again new recruits were imported in large numbers to replenish its open ranks and bring its quota up, or nearly up, to a regulation standard. I remember also that the fearful slaughter that always befell the regiment finally caused to gain ground in Illinois that a peculiar fatality had attached itself to it, and that for this reason recruits could scarcely with difficulty be found willing to hazard their lives by following the fortunes of the 20th Ill.

I recollect well also how the general courage that had accompanied the regiment through its whole history, became at length the subject of serious comment and solicitude on the part of the general officers of that army, and that it was finally decided to mount all that remained of its officers and men—a bare handful of brave men—and constitute them an escort at the headquarters of the General commanding the division.

It seems that in this new field they were equally meritorious and were frequently of the most important as well as hazardous nature. Constantly upon the go from morning till night, and very often from night to morning, it helped to supply the necessary service to our army practically devoid of cavalry. It scouted and reconnoitered the enemy's positions; it scouted the country for provisions and supplies; it maintained communications with the columns of the army at the right and left, on distant roads. It was always an element essential. I was frequently if not generally with it on its rids and in its frequent perilous predicaments, and for one can vouch that I do not care to be again surrounded by the chances, nor subjected to the dangers and vicissitudes which were the constant grim companions of the 20th Illinois.

Please remember me to the gentlemen who gather at the reunion, and say that I would like to meet with them.
Yours very truly,
WELLS W. LEGGETT.

ONLY two of the old members of Co E, who live at a distance, came to Clinton last Saturday to attend the reunion. The jolly John Bolton, from Lemont, never misses a reunion, and his old comrades are always glad to see him, for he is as full of life and fun to-day as when he used to shirk camp duty, but never missed being in the front when a battle was on hand. The other foreigner was Dr. S. M. King, who came all the way from Albia, Iowa, to meet his old comrades. The King family were among the old settlers of DeWitt county and were loyal to the core. When the first call for troops was made in DeWitt county, Joel S. King, the father, who was then nearly fifty years old, and his son Sylvester enlisted in Co. E. Another son, Edward H., now a practicing physician in Clinton, Iowa, afterward went to the front with the 107th. Sylvester King fell wounded at the battle of Shiloh with no less than eight holes in his body, and while he was lying on the field another bullet struck him in the foot and came out at the heel. During the fight the Federals retreated from the ground they occupied and Sylvester fell into the hands of the rebels. Fortunately for him one of his cousins happened to be a member of that company of the Arkansas regiment that captured him so his wounds were dressed and he was kindly cared for. King was exchanged after awhile and being considered unfit for further duty he was discharged from the service. As soon as he recovered from his wounds he again enlisted, this time in an Ohio cavalry regiment, and served till the close of the war. With his body-riddled with rebel bullets he now draws the munificent sum of \$6 a month as a pension. He is successful as a medical practitioner and is making money. It was a pleasure to his old comrades to take him once more by the hand. This was his first visit to Clinton since he was mustered out of the service at the close of the war.

—We are again called upon to chronicle the sudden death of an esteemed fellow citizen. When the startling news was announced on the streets last Friday morning that John G. Bolton was dead it seemed uncreditable and the shock when the reality was learned was indeed a severe one. The day previous (Thursday,) Mr. Bolton in his usual state of health took the early train for Chicago where he had considerable business to transact, but was hopeful of getting back on the 10 o'clock train. This he failed to do and was delayed until the Denver express, and in passing through the depot gate, about that train's leaving time, mistook an other train that was moving for his and ran for it. Upon finding his mistake he boarded his own train but was in a terrible state of fatigue, scarcely being able to breathe. He was soon taken with painful cramps in the stomach and upon his arrival here was conveyed to his home in a buggy. Dr. Fitzpatrick was immediately called, who stated at once that the case was a dangerous one. All that could be done was administered and the next morning the sufferer breathed his last.

The funeral took place last Sunday with services at the M. E. church, conducted by Rev. S. T. Show, of Wilmington, and the remains were taken to Lockport for interment. The following biographical sketch is taken from the sermon preached of Rev. Show, who was formerly the pastor here:

Mr. John G. Bolton, the subject of these remarks, was born in the town of Caldwell, Middlesex Co., New Jersey, May, 10th 1836, and died in Lemont, Cook Co., Ill., July 9th, 1886, aged 50 years and two months, lacking one day. At the hands of faithful parents he was dedicated to the Lord in Holy Baptism, which was administered by the Rev. Richard Folly Cleveland, father to the President of the United States. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Bolton was among the first to obey his Country's Call, and at once enrolled his name in Company E. and became a member of the 20th, Regiment Illinois Infantry, in which he faithfully served from 1861 performing all the duties of a good soldier until honorably discharged in 1864. More fortunate than many of his comrades, he escaped rebel bullets and the multitudinous perils of war, and was permitted at last to die in the bosom of his own home and to rest his ashes in the beautiful cemetery at Lockport, among his friends. While my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Bolton was not what might have been termed intimate, it was nevertheless cordial. His genial nature, not punctillious about "meeting just half way" without doing violence to his own sense of propriety could go beyond that. He was a man of kindly impulses. The sight of suffering or want, appealed at once to his sympathies, which did not evaporate in words, but were pretty sure to assume the more substantial form of deeds. In the presence of a homeless waif, his door was sure to swing open and close only when unfortunate creature was safely housed with in. And more than one can say, "when I was hungry he fed me," "when I was a stranger he took me in."

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of a few of the surviving members of Co. E, 20th Ill. Vet. Vol. Inf. held at Clinton, Illinois, on the 11th day of July, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, When a brave soldier dies it is proper that his comrades, who belonged to the same organization in which the deceased served his country faithfully and true for three long years, should take some action to commemorate his many grand qualities as a soldier; and we his surviving comrades having been informed of the death of John G. Bolton, late a member of Co. E, 20th Ill. Vet. Vol. Inf. on the 10th Inst. at Lemont, Ill. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our comrade our Company has lost one by whose indomitable courage as a soldier, his faithful service to his country in her time of greatest need, his grandness of heart and his kind social qualities, had endeared him to every member of the old company and the regiment as well.

Resolved, That we will miss him at our annual re-unions, but that we have full confidence that he had the true countersign when he landed on the other side of the "dread river;" and that he is now enjoying undisturbed rest on the "eternal camping ground," where the great Creator and Preserver of all things is Commander-in-chief.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his widow and children in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be signed by the members of Co. E, now present, that they be published in our city papers, the COMRADE published at Chicago, and that a copy be sent to the widow of our deceased comrade, with the assurance that the memory of her husband will remain with every member of the old company until the last one has joined "the innumerable throng."

C. Goodbrake,
G. A. Edmiston,
V. Warner,
Thos. N. Byerly,
F. M. Bates,
J. M. Morrison,
S. K. Carter,
Asa Wilson,
J. M. Porter,

Tenth Reunion of Co. E.

Twenty-six years ago last Monday, the 13th day of June, the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the United States service at Joliet, and in that regiment was the first company raised in DeWitt county. Of the 118 members who joined the company from the beginning to the close of the war 68 are yet living. The death roster shows that 58 have been mustered out during the war and since its close. Since the reunion one year ago John G. Bolton has answered the last roll-call. Eighteen members of the company answered at roll-call last Monday. Twenty-six years has made great change in them. Then they were vigorous and full of the fire of young manhood; now the frosts of winter whiten every head. The oldest man of the company when it was mustered into service was Dr. Goodbrake. Last Tuesday he turned his seventy-first milestone in the journey through life. George F. Marsh, of New Grafton, Neb., was the only member from a distance who was present at the reunion. He received a hearty welcome from his old comrades. At the roll-call the following answered to their names: Dr. C. Goodbrake, J. M. North, H. O. Phares, J. M. Porter, T. N. Byerly, F. M. Bates, James M. Hall, G. A. Hull, Joshua C. Hull, Joseph Morrison, J. A. Porter, Asa Wilson, G. F. Marsh, S. K. Carter, J. A. Edmiston, G. R. Watt, H. B. Runnels, James Franklin.

A fine dinner was served in the school building, after which the company gathered in the park to hear the letters read. Captain J. Pullen, of Bloomington, was present and made a brief address. When referring to the past and to the comrades who have joined the silent majority the old captain's voice was choked with emotion and tears streamed from the eyes of men who never flinched in battle. We publish herewith the letters received.

ALBION, IOWA, June 10, 1887.

I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to be with you this year, on the 13th inst., an occasion that we ought to look forward to with pride, for the record of Company E was an honorable one. Though our numbers grow less as each succeeding year rolls past, and the most of more than a quarter of a century begins to whiten our locks, I remember with pride the 13th day of June, 1861, and the boys of the old company. Though I can not be present, remember that my heart is with you. I hope that at some future meeting I may gather with the survivors of Company E and renew old memories. Remaining as ever yours in F. C. L.,

SYLVESTER M. KING.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9, 1887.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—I had hoped that I might be able to attend the reunion of the 20th Illinois this season, but for the first time in my life I have been confined to my house for the month past by sickness. I believe I was never before confined three days except by external injuries. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet the survivors of the old 20th regiment. I suppose I have made perhaps a hundred war speeches since the close of the war of the rebellion, and very rarely that I have ever spoken without reference to the 20th Illinois. No regiment in the army has a better record, and perhaps no one suffered more severely. It seemed always to be its fortune to be at the hottest place in every battle, and our battles and skirmishes came so rapidly that the 20th Illinois found a pretty hot climate from the beginning to the end of the war. I don't believe any division in the army had a better record than the 3d division of the 17th army corps, and certainly no regiment in that division excelled the old 20th Illinois. Remember me kindly to the members of the regiment, and say to them that I hope the time will come when I may have the pleasure of attending one of their reunions. Very truly, etc.

M. D. LEGGETT.

ST. DENNIS, MO., June 4, 1887.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—And Company E is to have another of its stirring and interesting reunions! Though it promises to be larger than usual, it can only be a small representation of the company as I knew it in the field. Less than half of the survivors now live in Illinois, and the number living in Illinois barely equals those who are already dead. These meetings call back the memory of the war, of the day when we were comrades, and the army was our world. We are for the time young men and boys again, and never tire going over the campaigns, stories and jokes of those days. But the constant dropping off, the constant enlargement of the list enclosed in black lines, the roster of deceased members, adds a sober vein to the wave of enjoyment. Every year I feel more that the lesson of the war is mainly this, Do to-day the duties of to-day, and do them with all your heart and might. That is precisely what the soldiers of the war did, and what we are grateful to them for. The duty of that day was to save the country from disruption, and all the toil, effort and suffering was in performing that duty. Is not memory like faith—dead without works? Let then every repetition of the old stories that made the camp fires brighter, every repetition of the old songs that made the marches lighter, every reminiscence of march, camp and battle, this year again visit the old patriotic fire. Every reunion seems to bring back those who have gone before and fill the ranks as of yore. This is to do now as they did then—give to our country the service of to-day, with undivided hearts the duties that to-day offers. I wish more than I can tell that I might be with you, and North, and Warner, and all the survivors of the camp by the Big Black river, where we first came together. With warmest greetings to all. Very truly yours,

M. F. FORCE.

EAST OAKLAND, CAL., May 30, 1887.

DEAR OLD COMRADE—Your kind note enclosing invitation to the annual reunion of E Company was received to day. It is with more regret than I can express that I find myself unable to attend. I was so in hopes that a kind Providence would permit me to be your guest this year on your anniversary, but it is impossible. Please convey to my old comrades of E Company, and other members of the 20th who will have the happiness to be with you, the assurance of my regard and affection. I feel as the years pass on and our numbers lessen that the tie that binds us old veterans to each other grows stronger, and the affection and regard, born of danger and adversity, increases with our years, and will end only with our death. I was disappointed at not seeing some of you at the National G. A. R. Encampment held here last year. I had the honor, however, on "Oakland day" of marching in the procession with two members of the old regiment on each side of me as a special escort for the old colonel. Wasn't I proud? I send herewith a photograph, and would like to know how many of the boys will recognize the "old man." With love to you all and best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I am your old friend and comrade.

C. C. MARSH.

RIVERSIDE, CAL., June 6, 1887.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE—Your esteemed favor of the 30th ult. is fast to hand and fully noted. Most gladly would I accept your kind invitation to attend the tenth annual reunion of Company E at your place were it in my power. But 3000 miles lie between us, and wings I have not, and scarcely time, so much have I to do. And yet in spirit I will be with you greet you all, and mingle in your festivities with true soldierly pride, at the remembrance of the gallant deeds and noble record of the company, and the glorious old 20th as well. O, so far away it seems, and yet so near those scenes appear in which you and I, Doctor, had a part. Those long marches—you on the roan, I on the bay; the camp-fires, the battles, the wounded the dead, the burials of the brave with their "martial cloaks around them." All these scenes come up before me and quicken my heart-beat a little as I write. The roster of the living, and also of the dead, of Company E I will keep as a memento of the patriotism and valor of those noble men. God bless the living, and in peace rest the ashes of the dead. Yes, we will "speak kindly of each missing brother till our muster out is finished." O, the price our country paid! But we gained. We won a country, a home, a constitution, a government, personal liberty, honor, American citizenship, and the first place among the nations of the earth. While we may forgive, we will never forget the price and the pain of the late war. We will not forget or neglect the worn and white haired veterans who linger yet among us. No, no! On the honor of soldiers we will not forget nor neglect the brave. On the 30th ult. we decorated the few graves here—only eight, and to an immense audience your humble servant delivered an oration upon the occasion. Let us see; it was twenty-six years ago we mustered in, Doctor! And is your step unsteady, and your hair frosting? Well, you and I and all the remainder of our shattered regiment will soon go into camp for the long night, when "no sound shall awaken us to glory (earthly) again." Give Edmiston, give all the boys, a soldier's greeting for me. Wish I could be with you. Good-bye, good-bye. God bless you one and all. Yours in memory of the past, and in the strong friendship of the present.

CHAS. BURTON.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL, June 13, 1887.

As you meet to-day and allow your memories to run back into the sixties you will recall the long, weary marches, the death-struggling scenes, the deafening sounds of battle, many deeds of heroism, and the thoughts of some loved comrade who sleeps on the field. You survivors of the great civil war are fully prepared to realize the great contrast in then and now.

All recognize we obtained that which we fought for—the maintenance of the union. But if history and our own memories didn't tell us to the contrary one might be led to suppose that the Southern Confederacy won. For example, see the Southern Brigade at the National Capitol, all bated and spurred, as patriotic as if they had captured it at the cannon's mouth. And, again, notice the unblushing cheek of that old arch traitor, who in song we hung to a "sour apple tree." The veteran reads between the lines the history he helped to make in the war of the rebellion, and will ever feel proud of the part he took in its suppression. Comrades, I hope to meet you once again before the last long roll is sounded. Now hoping you may each and all have many more reunions, I am truly yours,

G. W. KENNARD,
Late Major 20th Ill. Inf.

DETROIT, MICH., May 26, 1887.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE—Please extend to Company E my kindest regards, and many thanks for the invitation to their reunion June 13th. Press of business matters will render it quite impossible for me to attend. A thousand recollections are firmly and indelibly fixed on my memory, growing out of our intimacy at the same headquarters for so long a period, and whenever these thoughts come to the surface they generally associate with them the 26th Ill. With kind regards, yours very truly,

WELLS W. LEGGETT,
Late Capt. A. D. C. and Eng.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1887.

It always delights me to see any of the old 20th Illinois, also to hear of them. Learning they are to have a reunion this week I thought I would just send them my congratulations. I congratulate them on having belonged to the 20th Illinois, which has such a good record. One of the regiments which did such good service in the very commencement of the war, remembering especially Frederickstown, Mo., where the 20th and Tay-

Chas. Edmiston
Solution

lor's Battery first established their lasting friendship and brotherhood, supported as the section of our battery was by the cool and brave work of the 20th so largely due the total route of the rebels. There is an anecdote of how terribly one of our boys swore at that battle, told by himself even to this date. He was, and is, a good consistent Christian, and he says that the only time he remembers ever swearing was at Fredericksburg when he was so elated at the fine work of the battery, and about the time the rebels shot away a part of a wheel of the gun he was working, he exclaimed, "We're giving them hell, ain't we?" Having had the honor of being on Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's staff, it is a pleasure to think how much he, the nobleman he was, thought of the 20th. And I well remember after Gen. Wallace was killed that your gallant and brave Col. Marsh, then commanding a brigade, invited me to become one of his staff, but having received one promotion then which gave me command of a section of artillery I preferred to return to the battery, and during the siege of Vicksburg was promoted to captain of it. It is sad to think of the many comrades who meet with us no more, but their memories are ever cherished by us all. It will not be long before we shall all be gone, but you leave to your children a rich legacy, one of which they will always be proud, which is, that their father was one of the gallant 20th Illinois regiment. Your friend and comrade,
I. F. REMSEY.

DECATUR, ILL., June 8, 1887.

You were very kind to remember me with an invitation to attend the 10th annual reunion of Company E, 20th Ill. Vol. Inf. I regret very much that my official duties will prevent me from being present on the occasion. I always love to meet any of the old comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, and would be with you on this occasion were it possible. Remember me to all the comrades present, and say to them that the fire of patriotism burns as bright in my heart as ever, and my love for my comrades and the old flag grows stronger and stronger every year. With kind regards, I am yours in F. C. L.
Geo. R. STRELE.

OXFORD, O., June 10, 1887.

CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE, M. D.—Your invitation to attend reunion received. I would gladly avail myself of the opportunity if your reunion occurred one week later. A school teacher can not leave his beat until relief comes round, say at the end of the term, which is the 17th of June. I congratulate you on the spirit of fraternity which pervades the members of Company E that you still commemorate the anniversary of your muster into the service of your country. If doctors, lawyers and school teachers have the right to assemble together, surely the men who ventured life and limb to save the country have an undisputed right to hold their reunions. The calling of the roll, the noting of comrades fallen since the last reunion, may seem a sad and sometimes solemn service, but the remembrance of their virtues, kindness and faithfulness gilds the sadness with a tenderness and touch of glory that we would not wish to efface. Our army life was not all privation. Our association with the bravest and best of men has left a noble impress on many hearts. Friend Butler, of THE PUBLIC, will tell you that I can speak better than I can write, and I would much prefer to meet with the boys and tell some yarns. I am glad, indeed, that so many of the boys in blue have banded themselves together in the G. A. R. to keep alive the memories of the sacrifices endured. Without respect to party, religious preference, or nationality, the old soldiers are true to the cause of freedom and union.

By the memories of the banner,
By the perils of the fight,
We will guard our country's honor,
We will battle for the right.

Believe me, comrades, though absent I be,
Here's a health in pure water to Company E.
Respectfully yours,
L. E. GRENNAN.

ODIN, Mo., June 4, 1887.

I received your kind invitation, and would gladly attend your reunion if I could. I have never seen any of Company E since the 6th of April, 1863, except Lew Long, of Coffey county, Kansas. In looking over the list of names many incidents are brought fresh to my mind. How well I would like to be with you on the 13th inst. Let us so conduct ourselves here that the community in which we live will be benefitted in some way, and that we may all reach the same hereafter where the spirits of just men are made perfect, is my prayer.
W. H. MARR.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, May 29, 1887.

Brothers, greeting! I am sure every member living will be there in heart if not in body. Yes, in heart and spirit we will again join hands, not only with the living, but with those who are dead. My dear friends, how great a joy would it be could I but tell you that I will be there to enjoy the occasion of the 10th annual reunion, but on account of business engagements I can not come. I am running a passenger train on the Texas and Pacific railway, between Texarkana and Fort Worth. My comrades, may you have a glorious reunion, and may your hearts burn with pleasure. I sincerely wish I could be with you. Please call the roll once more and maybe I will answer, as of twenty-four years ago. Give my greatest, heartiest and best wishes to each brother and comrade. May God bless you all. Fraternal yours,
SAM'L PROUD.

EARLTON, KAN., June 6, 1887.

I see in my National Tribune of June 2d that Company E, 20th Ill. Inf., is to have its annual reunion on the 12th of this month, and I can not restrain from writing to you since I can not come myself. O, that I might be able to shake every one by the hand and find out how the world is using them, and what their prospects are for the present and the future. We are going down the western slopes of our life, and most of us are nearly to the end of our journey. Comrades, I hope that you will have a good time of it. Remember all the absent ones, and also those who have answered roll call since your last meeting. I do not know how many have died during the interval, but Comrade Asa Wilson tells me that J. G. Bolton has "shipped for another port." May his spirit be in a blissful state of enjoyment.
DAVID EHMD.

HERMOSA, D. T., June 2, 1887.

Yours of May 20th, kindly inviting me to attend the 10th annual reunion of E Company, 20th Ill. Vol. Inf., is at hand. Owing to the distance and the condition of my affairs it will be impossible for me to attend. Yourself and the boys will believe me when I say nothing could afford me greater pleasure than to spend the day with you. It is a continual source of pleasure and pride to have been a member of Company E, and I hope yet to be able to meet and touch elbows with you at no very distant year. My present pursuits are peaceful, and, like the patriarchs of old, pastoral. I have secured for myself and family a good home in this beautiful land, and snoring vetoes do not affect me personally. Think of me, comrades, while you sing the old songs. With good wishes for all, I am truly yours,
J. F. STREET.

PARKVILLE, Mo., May 30, 1887.

As circumstances will not permit me to attend the reunion of Company E on its 26th anniversary, I have concluded to write and send greetings of good cheer and so on to those who do attend. May you all have a splendid time. I spent some of the best years of my life with Company E in

the service of my country, and I assure you that my heart is with you to-day, not in the storm of battle, where many a brave comrade lost his life in defense of the union, but at the reunion, with the blessings of peace and prosperity. The smoke of battle, some of which issued from our guns, has long since passed away, and the boom of cannon above the din of battle is no longer heard; but the flag, the grand old flag for which we struggled, is still kissing the morning light above the dome of the capitol. We were right, we were victorious, and we ought to feel proud of it. May the enjoyment of the reunion be none the less on account of my absence, caused by circumstances beyond my control. Your true comrade as ever,
B. P. MARTIN.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1887.

DR. GOODBRAKE—Your kind favor of May 24th was duly received. To know that I am kindly remembered by the members of the fighting regiment, 20th Ill. Vol. Inf., with whom in our early struggles of the late war I was nearly associated, is indeed an honor which I appreciate, coming as it does after the lapse of twenty-five years, when the judgment may be said to be free from bias, engendered under excitement. Upon receipt of your letter I resolved to attend the reunion of Company E, but I am admonished by my enemy (rheumatism), from which I suffer very much, that I must not attempt it. Thus I am deprived of the pleasure of meeting you in person and renewing the memories of the past, now rapidly fading. A generation has grown up since the late war began, and in the hurry and excitement of business, caused by the renewed life given our country by your sacrifices, the past is being forgotten, except by those who carried the musket and faced the enemy in defense of our glorious flag. The promises made at the close of the war that these who were at the front during the war should be maintained at the front in civil life, is ignored by the new generation and the new order of things. It is evident if we get them (our enemies) then they have got us now. Perhaps it is well that we in turn make further sacrifices to complete the work so nobly accomplished in the restoration of an undivided country, and that all sectional strife and animosities engendered by the late war should be forgotten, and unite with honesty of purpose for the best interest of our whole country. Annual meetings of companies, regiments and societies should be kept up to keep fresh in our minds and the minds of the new generation the events of the late war, and renew our associations of that period. It is also due to the memory of our comrades who gave their lives that the nation might live. May they never be forgotten. Please tender to the surviving members of Company E, as I would to all who were engaged in the defense of the union, my earnest wishes for their welfare and prosperity, and believe, yours sincerely,
JNO. C. SMITH,
Late Brig. Gen. Vols.
SPRINGFIELD, May 24, 1887.

DR. GOODBRAKE—It would gratify me to comply with your pleasant request in regard to comrades of Company E, 20th Ill. Vol. Inf. I shall always remember with satisfaction and pride the conduct, the courage and the behavior of the 20th regiment on the battlefield of Donaldson in February, '62. I had been associated for some time with the regiment in one way or another and could not help taking a pride in it, as I did in the regiments of my own brigade. Indeed the brigade of Wallace and the brigade of Oglesby seemed naturally to belong together. Please express to the boys of the company the kindly feelings I entertain toward them in memory of their unselfish and patriotic labors, risks and perils in the cause of the national union. Very truly yours,
R. J. OGLESBY.

PARKVILLE, Mo., May 27, 1887.

First of all I desire to send my best wishes for the success of the company's reunion at its 26th anniversary. May you all enjoy it in the highest degree. How glad I would be, and how proud it would make me feel to be with you to enjoy the smiles and shake the hands of these dear old comrades I soldiered with over twenty years ago. Side by side as brothers, in long weary marches, in hard fought battles, and in loathsome prisons, we contributed our all for the preservation of the whole union. And while we mourn our loss, yet we are proud of the fact that the grand old flag still waves triumphantly where we placed it. One by one we answer life's tattoo and respond to the reveille of the Master above, and in a few years at most we shall all be gone. Yet the cause for which we fought and the flag under which we marched will ever command the respect of every lover of true liberty and right. I remember many incidents of interest in regard to Company E, some extremely laughable and others gloomy and sad. Our life in camp, our march to the sea, and the severe trials some of us experienced at Andersonville—but we went there to see it through, and under the able leadership of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and others, we finally got there in great shape, and don't you forget it, with the union still intact and the grand old flag waving out victory to every breeze. Wishing you a hearty reunion, etc., my only regret is that I can not be with you. Your comrade as ever,
A. MARTIN.

ZAN LEE, OHIO, June 5, 1887.

DR. C. GOODBRAKE—Your kind invitation to attend the 10th annual reunion of Company E, 20th Ill. Vol. Inf. received. I have always been interested in Illinois soldiers, partly because I am a native of that State; but my interest in the 20th regiment, and more especially in Company E, rests on more substantial grounds. I know the men and officers, many of them personally, and their military record is known and gloried in by every veteran member of the Army of the Tennessee. Well, even in our time the "lost cause"

is admitted by the South a bad cause. What a contrast between your company, for example, and any rebel company of soldiers, even if equally valorous and intelligent. They, if now surviving the war, have to admit a "lost cause" and a bad cause. They have only bravery to remember with pride, and bravery exhibited in an unrighteous evil cause is a thing to be deplored and lamented, not gloried in. While on the other hand Company E can look back not only upon brave deeds and valorous exploits, but with lasting satisfaction that they were performed in support of liberty, right and justice, to sustain the glorious old flag and our nation. What matter your friends south do erect monuments to their dead soldiers? What matter if they strew their graves with flowers? It is all that remains to them of their bitter, bitter experience in warring against this blessed government. We can afford to be magnanimous, who have every thing in our soldiery and valor, and a good cause to perpetuate our fame, while they have but bravery common to all Americans. In a few years their descendants will be ashamed to admit their ancestors fought to sustain a government founded upon that inhuman, horrible institution of slavery. I do not then begrudge them, nor wish at all to hinder them, the only satisfaction of striving during the lifetime of their sons and daughters, though woefully mistaken, to perpetuate the memory of brave men, when all that can be said of them is that they were brave. I have that faith in the people to believe there is no danger of their being misled in this matter; and failing to see which is true patriotism, true bravery, and that the men of the North, East and West, and not those of the South, possessed it. It not so that true bravery must always and forever be the product of a righteous, just cause. I should love to meet with you, but I cannot. I am busy at this time. With love for all comrades, and you. Yours truly,
GILBERT D. MUNSON.

Daniel O'Leary, who is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, sent his regrets, and stated that on account of "financial embarrassment" he was unable to be present. Thomas W. Clark, residing at Greer Valley, Ill., also sent regrets at his inability to be present.

indication

over 20 grains

to gonorrhea and Cryptococcus

160 grains
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amin. Use Chlorate potassium 10 gr to the
to the mouth every few minutes

Group
Administer Chlorophth Mineral
Chlorophth Mineral 1 gr
Sugar 5 gr. Place on tongue & repeat every
until free Osmosis is produced & repeat whenever there
of membrane forming Stimulant treatment

Moist the parts with soft soap Rub it in thoroughly
and dry thoroughly and apply Sulphur Ointment

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

An Initial and Very Enjoyable Reunion of Veterans of that Regiment.

CLINTON, Ill., June 14.—Special Telegram.—At this beautiful little city on the Central Railroad yesterday was held the first reunion of the Twentieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. Company E has held eleven annual reunions, and this year, through the special efforts of Dr. John A. Edmiston, of Clinton, and Phil A. Wagner, of Joliet, the old Twentieth has been called together. The following is a list of the comrades who were present:

Dr. John A. Edmiston, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; William M. Tyner, Company G, Kankakee, Ill.; William Smith, Company G, Kankakee, Ill.; Fred Schatz, Company G, Kankakee, Ill.; Frank Chester, Company G, Bonfield, Ill.; Thomas M. Clark, Company G, Bonfield, Ill.; Phillip Bauer, Company E, Chebanse, Ill.; J. M. Hall, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; Peter Frith, Company G, Kankakee, Ill.; Harry Sleight, Company G, Kankakee, Ill.; William Clemmus, Company I, Mansfield, Ill.; George McFadden, Company D, Manster, Ill.; John A. Whiting, Company H, Belmont, Iowa; Charles Schlieffert, Company H, Belmont, Iowa; Dr. John J. Taylor, Company K, Streator, Ill.; W. Kelley, Company E, Lincoln, Neb.; the Rev. Charles Button, chaplain, Riverside, Cal.; T. P. Axtell, Company I, Woodland, Cal.; Samuel Proude, Company E, Fort Worth, Texas; G. R. Watts, Company E, DeWitt, Ill.; J. M. Porter, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; Asa Wilson, Company E, DeWitt, Ill.; F. M. Bates, Company E, DeWitt, Ill.; T. N. Byerly, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; Phil H. Wagner, Company F, Joliet, Ill.; Isaac F. Dawson, Company E, Dawson, Ill.; H. B. Runnels, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; Captain J. M. North, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; Geo. A. Hall, Company E, Hayworth, Ill.; V. Warner (attorney), Company E, Clinton, Ill.; J. Morrison, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; J. V. Sarver, Company B, Springfield, Ill.; Lovojoy Hunt, Company D, Ancona, Ill.; J. M. Lemmon, Company E, Shelbyville, Ill.; C. Goodbrake, surgeon, Clinton, Ill.; Geo. W. Eberhardt, Company B, Joliet, Ill.; W. H. Jewell, Company B, Joliet, Ill.; John Shober, Company D, Marshalltown, Iowa; R. N. Evans, major, Wapella, H. C. Phares, Weldon; G. W. Kennard, major, Champaign; Captain J. S. Wolfe, Company A, Champaign, Ill.; R. B. Moody, Company E, Clinton, Ill.; John A. Porter, Company E, Clinton; Isaac R. Porter, Company E, Farmer City; Captain J. O. Pullen, Company C, Bloomington.

At the meeting Tuesday evening at the Magill House, the "boys" met and told over the stories of camp and field, retiring at 11 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the next morning the comrades met in the Town Hall and organized by electing Surgeon Christopher Goodbrake, President; Phillip Wagner, Vice President; R. N. Evans, Secretary; Dr. John A. Edmiston, Corresponding Secretary; Phil A. Wagner, Treasurer. Vice Presidents were then elected from each company to look after the boys of their respective commands: Company A, Lieutenant Archdeacon; B, H. Sampson; C, Captain J. O. Pullen; D, George McFadden; E, J. M. Porter; F, P. H. Wagner; G, William Frith; H, George Jewell; I, G. W. Kennard; K, Dr. John J. Taylor.

Following the organization eloquent addresses were given by Chaplain Button, Wm. R. Kelley, Dr. J. J. Taylor, Captain John O. Pullen, Captain J. S. Wolf and Attorney V. Warner. Promptly at 12 the ladies took possession of the veterans and fed them in the most sumptuous manner, cheering the heart and gladdening the spirit. At 2 o'clock the reunion was transferred to the School park, a most lovely spot, where Dr. Goodbrake, now 72 years old, but full of vigor, addressed the meeting. He was followed by the speech of welcome by Attorney V. Warner, responded to by Captain Wolfe, Attorney W. R. Kelley, Chaplain Button and Dr. Taylor. Letters were read from many comrades in distant States and Territories. Last night the boys held their camp-fire meeting. A remarkable feature of the whole affair was the high order of the speeches. Attorneys, farmers, mechanics, doctors, clerks of counties and men of stamina and position were here showing that while war is sometimes destructive to morals it also develops men.

The next meeting will be held the 13th of June, 1889, at Joliet, Ill. Wherever this is read by the old Twentieth let each of the "boys" drop a card to the vice president of his company and prepare to join them at the second reunion, for as they grow less in numbers they must "close up" and receive the magic touch of elbow and grip of hand. The Sons of Veterans were out in full force. The fire company displayed its powers and the citizens were out to cheer and make the day one to be long remembered for pleasure and reunion.

WAR VETERANS UNITED.

The First Reunion of the Survivors of the Twentieth Illinois Veteran Volunteers at Clinton Yesterday.

Pursuant to notices issued by Capt. Edmiston, of Clinton, secretary of Company E, of the veteran association, and comrade Phil H. Wagner, of Co. B, of Joliet, Ill., there were present at Clinton yesterday 60 of the surviving members of the old Twentieth Illinois veteran volunteer infantry, among whom were Capt. J. O. Pullen, and Major Rolla N. Evans, of this city, although there are besides these two, Capt. Fred Shearer and Clarence Marble, both of Bloomington. Yesterday was the 27th anniversary of the mustering into the service of the United States for three years of this regiment, which at the expiration of that time was re-enlisted in 1864, and was finally mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865, at the close of the war. The regiment served in the 17th corps, and participated in the battles of Fredericks-town, Mo., Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Britton's Lane, Port Gibson, Raymond and Jackson, Mississippi, Champion's Hill, Big Black River, in the assaults, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Sherman's march to the sea, and Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas, and took a hand in all the skirmishes and battles of that campaign from Pocotaligo to Bentonville, N. C., and the march from Raleigh to Washington City. Yesterday they met in the morning in one of the halls in that city and organized a permanent association, known as the Society of the 20th Illinois Veteran Volunteers. It was their first reunion since the war, and when one considers the time that has passed since those trying days, and what friendships sprang into existence during those years of strife, when the best friend was shot down by one's side, it can be imagined what a pleasant meeting this was of the surviving soldiers. The officers elected yesterday were as follows:

President—Surgeon G. Goodbrake. Vice-presidents—Lieut. Archdeacon, Co. A; Sergt. Henry Sampson, Co. B; Capt. J. O. Pullen, Co. C; Lieut. Geo. McFadden, Co. D; Sergt. J. M. Porter, Co. E; Sergt. Phil H. Wagner, Co. F; Sergt. Wm. Frith, Co. G; Geo. Jewell, Co. H; Geo. Kennard, Co. I; Jno. Taylor, Co. K.

Recording secretary—Maj. R. N. Evans. Corresponding secretary—Capt. John A. Edmiston.

Treasurer—Phil H. Wagner.

Committee on constitution and by-laws, to report at the next meeting of the society—V. Warner, Geo. Kennard, Phil H. Warner.

After the election of officers and the greeting of long separated friends, the members adjourned to the city hall, where the hospitable and patriotic ladies of that city had prepared a spread which was most inviting, and which was relished by the old veterans fully as well as the army rations which were always relished after a day's long and tiresome march.

At 2 o'clock the society reassembled and marched in a body to the city school grounds, where the people had erected a platform and seats. The exercises were opened with an eloquent address by Major Vespasian Warner, and other interesting addresses were delivered by Capt. J. S. Wolfe, Wm. R. Kelley, Chaplain Button, who had come from his home in Riverside, Cal., to attend the reunion; J. J. Taylor, and other comrades of the old regiment.

Supper was served at the city hall by the ladies, and at the camp fire held in the evening all thoroughly enjoyed themselves, after which the veterans returned to their several homes highly pleased, having passed the day meeting "old timers."

Joliet, Ill., was selected as the place of holding the next meeting, June 13, 1889.

The Reunion.

A more balmy sun could not have caressed the scarred survivors of many the battles bloody wreck than that of Wednesday. Guests, soldiers and civilians arrived in credible numbers to participate in the reunion of Co. E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a feast to which the whole regiment had received a cordial invitation, and many of whom were present. The people of Clinton are justly and especially famous for their munificent ovations to home talent and home entertainments, and the ladies of the Christian orders deserve the palm for out-doing the stronger gallant sex by testifying their appreciation of both the civilian and soldier guests, by providing in artistic array viands and delicacies that could reach the strongest heart, in the most direct way, through the stomach. It is a touching and pathetic spectacle, one that freshens the breath of reverence and affection with the increase of years, to see year after year the grand old soldiers, who survived the crash of war, only to have the premature frosts of life's winter crowning their shattered frames as they meet and greet one another, as only the veterans of war can, rehearsing in the light and bustle of prosperity, bought by their sacrifices, the reminiscences that can never die. We have seen them in many States in the recent years, when the cruel and ungrateful pinch of poverty would prevent a bran new suit for Decoration Day, surround the graves of their comrades and pay tearful homage to the fallen. We regard every surviving soldier, who bared his breast to disunion's blast, a monument of past American devotion to the cause of oppressed labor. They gave their constitution and lives that black labor might be free. If they would do this for black, what ought not conservative thinking young America to-day do for white labor? The reunion was an eminent success. The speech of Major Warner was a model of concise diction and quite appropriate. The speeches of Col. Wolf, Riley Kelly, and Chaplain Button, of California, were in every sense typical of the gentlemen, and couched in such terms as to leave good impression with the auditory who were laudably exempted from listening to any allusions to party politics. Some of the parties took advantage of the sojourn to remain a few days and further inspect the phenomenal advancement now rendering Clinton historic in even the great newspapers of the day.

The following report was handed in by the Secretary.

On Wednesday, June 13, was held the eleventh annual reunion of E Co., 20th Regt., Ill. Vet. Vol. Inf., in this city and proved a gala day, and in connection therewith was held the first annual reunion of the regiment. On Tuesday evening a few of the old veterans put in an appearance, among whom was Rev. Charles Button, of Riverside, California, a man whose memory is enshrined in the hearts of every member of the regiment. Wednesday morning the members of the company and visiting comrades, led by the drum corps, two members of which beat the drum at the original organization of the company, in April, 1861, escorted by Edward Porter Camp, No. 58, Sons of Veterans, marched to the depot to welcome the visiting comrades. From every incoming train familiar forms and faces alighted. The line of march was again formed and proceeded to the opera house, where the forenoon was spent renewing old associations. There comrades who had not seen each other since the close of the war met for the first time, and the warm grasp of the hand and brightness of the eye showed the touch of the elbow was not forgotten. A love-feast, no other word will express it, was held, and short addresses were made by Comrades Goodbrake,

Button, Pullen, Taylor, Kelly, and others. At noon the squad marched to the City Hall, where a bountiful dinner was served by the ladies of the Methodist Church, in behalf of E Co., aided by the generous donations of many of our citizens. At that table forty-nine members of the old Twentieth, many of them with their wives and children, stood with bowed heads while our old chaplain invoked the divine blessing. His words and that scene will forever remain in the minds of those permitted to witness it. At two o'clock P.M. the procession was formed, and to the tap of the drum, escorted by the Clinton fire department and Sons of Veterans, marched to the school house park, where under the beautiful shade trees, and for two hours we listened to eloquent and touching addresses from Comrades Warner, Button, Taylor, Kelly, and others. A number of letters from absent members were read. At four o'clock we silently marched to Woodlawn Cemetery and spent an hour at that beautiful spot with the silent dead. Many touching scenes and incidents were recalled to mind in regard to them. They are gone, and, by too many, forgotten, but not by their old comrades. After supper the comrades reassembled at the opera house, where the evening was spent in social camp fire.

ROSTER OF ATTENDANCE AT REUNION.

Chaplain Chas. Button	Co. E.	G. M. North,	Co. A.
Serg. C. Goodbrake,	Co. A.	J. A. Hall,	Co. B.
John S. Wolfe,	Co. B.	V. Warner,	Co. C.
G. W. Kennard,	Co. C.	J. M. Lemmon,	Co. D.
J. P. Sawyer,	Co. D.	H. C. Phares,	Co. E.
H. C. Cassidy,	Co. E.	R. B. Moody,	Co. F.
J. Sampson,	Co. F.	John A. Porter,	Co. G.
J. O. Pullen,	Co. G.	Isaac R. Porter,	Co. H.
George McFadden,	Co. H.	P. H. Wagner,	Co. I.
Lovojoy Hunt,	Co. I.	W. W. Tyner,	Co. J.
John Schobert,	Co. J.	W. Frith,	Co. K.
J. M. Hall,	Co. K.	F. Schatz,	
W. R. Kelly,		P. Bauer,	
Samuel Proude,		I. Fenner,	
G. R. Watt,		H. Light,	
J. M. Porter,		Co. H.	
Asa Wilson,		J. A. Whiting,	
F. M. Bates,		W. H. Jewell,	
Thomas Clark,		Co. I.	
T. N. Byerly,		W. Clemens,	
J. F. Lawson,		T. P. Axtell,	
J. A. Edmiston,		Charles Schlieffert,	
J. Morrison,		G. W. Eberhart,	
H. B. Runnels,		Co. K.	
James Franklin,		J. J. Taylor,	

At the forenoon meeting an association, to be known as "The Society of Twentieth Illinois Volunteers," was formed and the following officers elected: President, Christopher Goodbrake, Clinton; 1st Vice-President and Treasurer, P. H. Wagner, Joliet; Recording Secretary, Rolla N. Evans, Bloomington; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Edmiston, Clinton; and a vice-president from each company.

On motion, it was decided to hold a regimental reunion at Joliet, June 13, 1889.

On motion the annual dues were fixed at fifty cents.

Now, comrades in order to make the organization a success much work and some funds will be required. The work will be cheerfully done. Allow me to suggest the following plan to raise funds: I have now in my possession the names and addresses of more than two hundred members of the regiment. If each comrade will exert himself and send me, by mail, the names of all the

members of the regiment who will agree, upon being notified of the printing of the same, to send fifty cents to the secretary in return for which a copy of the printed roster will be sent him; and in addition his name will be entered on the membership list, and his first year's dues marked paid, if a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify the expense. Now, comrades, if every one will take hold of this matter in earnest, it can and will be a success. Out of the fund thus raised the actual cost of printing and mailing will be paid, and the remainder held by the treasurer to defray the necessary expenses of the reunion. This was the first regimental reunion of the 20th, comrades, let it not be the last.

J. A. EDMISTON, Sec'y.

Locally to the co
cation. R. J. M.
use J. J. M. or equal of
brush If there is much congest
keep the edges soft with lam
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REGIMENTAL RE-UNION.

THE TWENTIETH ILLINOIS VOL- UNTEER INFANTRY IN JOLIET AGAIN.

The Survivors Meet to Indulge in Fraternal Greetings and Talk of Times in Camp and on the March.

COMMEMORATING THE EVENT.

Twenty eight years ago today Joliet rang with patriotism. Armed men were assembled east of the city drilling and preparing to go to war. Then Joliet was in her infancy but presented a martial aspect to the effect that loyalty here dwelt. And so it did. Other Regiments may boast of their prowess and achievements on the fields of battles. Other Regiments have held their re-unions, but we predict that no body of men were truer to their country, suffered more privations and loss than the gallant twentieth. We may also say that no Regiment have had a more pleasant time than the survivors of the one now present in this city. Twenty eight years ago they left Joliet nearly 800 strong with bright, new flag, unstained uniforms and polished arms. When they returned at the close of the war few were left to tell the tale. Fewer still are left today to mingle in this, the second Regiment Re-union, only 115 being left of that once proud body of men whose hearts beat high with hope and loyalty twenty eight ago this morning when mustered into the service of the United States.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

May 14th, 1861, organized and went into camp at Joliet, Illinois.

June 13, 1861, mustered into the service of the United States at Joliet, Illinois, for a term of three years.

June 18, 1861, moved by rail from Joliet to Camp Pope near Alton, Illinois, and went into camp.

July 6, 1861, moved by boat from Camp Pope to St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

July 10 to Sept 12, 1861, made a number of marches to Jackson, Benton, Commerce, Hamburg, Round Pond and other places in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, retaining Cape Girardeau as headquarters and base, where war actually began for the Regiment.

The regiment's first engagement was at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 20, 1861. From this time the history of the Twentieth was one of blood, deprivation and hardships. They participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Tenn., and Britton's Lane.

On February 21, 1863, the Regiment embarked on steamer on Mississippi River and moved to Lake Providence, La., where they remained until April 25, 1863. On the return toward Vicksburg they fought the battle of Raymond, May 11, 1863, quickly followed by the battles of Jackson and Champion Hills.

Then followed the battles of Big Black River, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg, which the Twentieth entered as a part of the First Brigade of Logan's Division, November 6, 1863, to February 4, 1864, in camp at Big Black River, during which time a majority of those composing the Regiment re-enlisted for three years longer.

March 22 to April 24, 1864, these hard fighters were at home on veteran furlough.

On April 28, 1864, they were in camp again at Cairo ready for the fray. From this on they fought the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, Georgia. At the latter place many were made prisoners of war. They accompanied Sherman on his famous march to the sea, participated in the Grand Review in Washington, May 19, 1865. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865 and disbanded at Chicago, July 24, 1865.

ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT.

The gallant Twentieth consisted of the following companies; Company A. Captain J. S. Wolfe, enlisted men from Champaign county, new company being made up from Will county.

Company B. Frederick A. Bartleson, commanding, found nearly all the members in Will county.

Company C. John O. Pullen, captain, was raised principally in McLean county.

Company D. came from Livingston county and had for a commander, Capt. John A. Hoskins.

Company E. Evan Richards commander, recruited in Dewitt county.

Company F. was a Will county body and had William Irwin for a captain.

Company G. came from Kankakee and had for their first officer, James W. Burgess.

Company H. under Capt. Orton Frisbie, was made up from La Salle and adjoining counties.

Company I. George H. Walser, Captain, was the product of McLean Livingston and Iroquois counties.

Company K. was about Newark and Joliet and had Reuben F. Dyer as a first officer.

The first officers of the Regiment were; C. Carroll Marsh, Colonel; Wm. Erwin, Lieutenant Colonel; John W. Goodwin, Major; John E. Thompson, Adjutant; John Spicer, Quartermaster; Christoph Goodbrake, Surgeon; Charles Button, Chaplain.

DOINGS OF THIS DAY.

The first sound this morning was the fife and drum. The corp assembled at Armory Hall, headquarters for the re-union, and marched to the Alton depot where the Bloomington, Clinton, Dwight and other comrades were met and escorted to Armory Hall where suitable arrangements had been made for entertaining the visitors.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

The members of the regiment elected the following officers this afternoon;

President, C. Goodbrake, Clinton, Illinois.

Vice President, James Coyle, St. Louis, Mo.

Recording Secretary, A. J. Sanger, Joliet, Illinois.

Corresponding secretary, John A. Edmiston, Clinton, Illinois.

Treasurer, Vesp Warner, Clinton Illinois.

The disposition of the survivors is to meet again next year in Joliet due to the liberal hospitality tendered them this year.

At two o'clock all members assembled at the armory, formed in line and visited the camp grounds and by permission of Warden Berggren, inspected the prison. They then returned to the Armory and about five o'clock started to complete the published program which will run late into the night, thus giving all desirous of attending a chance to be present to mingle with them.

THE PROGRAMME.

The program as arranged and herewith presented may be changed to suit the occasion. The exercises begin at Armory Hall at 5:30 o'clock.

Music.....Drum Corps.
Prayer...Comrade Chas. Button.
Song....Messrs Stewart, Boyne, Schreffler and Tobias.

Address of Welcome for Citizens.....Judge G. D. A. Parks.
Address of Welcome to Old Soldiers.....Comrade John C. Lang.

Response for Society.....Comrade Vesp Warner.

Song...Messrs Stewart, Boyne, Schreffler and Tobias.

Recitation, "The Man With a Musket".....Miss Carrie M. Shumaker.

Song...Messrs Stewart, Boyne, Schreffler and Tobias.

Oration....Comrade Benj. Olin.

Song...Messrs Stewart, Boyne, Schreffler and Tobias.

Reading Letters of Absent Comrades....Comrade Rolla N. Evans, Secretary.

THE 20TH ILLINOIS

CELEBRATE THE SECOND ANNUAL RE-UNION WITH MUCH JOLLITY.

The Veterans Enjoy the Day with Speeches, Singing and Feasting—Those Present and Those Who Sent Regrets—Opening of the West Side Street Car Line.

After a hearty dinner had been amply attended to, what was furnished yesterday at Armory Hall, the veterans and friends attending the 20th Illinois re-union, took street cars and visited the penitentiary. Then they marched to the residence of Mrs. Cassidy, the aged mother of Clay Cassidy, and drew up in line in her yard, that she might see the soldiers in line again. Thence they proceeded to Kraker's stone quarry, which is the exact spot on which, twenty-eight years ago, the regiment first went into camp. The old boys viewed the ground with feelings of strange remembrance.

Thence they proceeded to Armory Hall, where the ladies of the Relief corps had again spread the tables with bounteous goodies and the vets took supper. It was our good fortune to see the tables thus spread and a more beautiful display we have never seen. The tables were set in the dining room, the hall being seated and decorated for the exercises of the evening.

THE EVENING PROGRAM.

Armory hall was filled to suffocation long before the time appointed for beginning. The hall was most elegantly decorated. The windows were hung with the national colors, two large fans adorned one side of the hall, while long festoons of red, white and blue stretched from the center of the ceiling to various points on the cornice. The stage was adorned with flags, a stand of arms on either corner, while on the wall, back of the stage, a large picture of Abraham Lincoln gazed in placid patriotism upon the audience assembled. On the side of the wall, between the large fan-shaped decorations, was posted a large painting of Andersonville prison, of Sumpter county, Georgia. In front of the stage an old fashioned camp kettle hung from a chain on three poles, just as of yore, while all around the stand on the stage, and around the entire hall, were flowers—flowers everywhere. At the left to the stage was a drawing of a familiar insect, labelled "Grayback—Ould acquaintance."

At eight o'clock Dr. C. Goodbrake, of Clinton, president of the association, called the meeting to order, announcing music by the drum corps as the first number. Following the drum corps came a bugle duett, by Pontus Heintz and Mr. Boyne.

These gentlemen responded to an encore, and gave another selection, which was also well received. Next came a vocal solo by Professor Kendall. He played his own accompaniment, and sang a war song.

Hon. G. D. A. Parks was then called, and in behalf of the citizens of Joliet he welcomed the soldiers of the 20th Illinois to our city.

He eulogized the regiment to a considerable extent.

A quartette, composed of Messrs. Stewart, Boyne, Schreffler and Tobias, then sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." Responding to an encore they gave another war song.

Next came an address of welcome to old soldiers by Comrade John C. Lang. Mr. Lang reviewed the war at some length, touched on the soldiers' monument at Joliet, and welcomed the 20th back to the city of its birth.

The quartette sang "Tramp the Boys are Marching."

Comrade V. Warner then responded in behalf of the soldiers. He thanked the citizens for their kindly welcome, and expressed pleasure to a great extent upon being in Joliet once more.

Judge Olin then gave an oration, in which he reviewed the work of the army and especially of the 20th Illinois.

Miss Shumaker recited a poem, entitled "The Man with a Musket," which was cheered and was followed by a song by the quartette.

Four letters of regret were then read, from Comrades C. C. Marsh, Rev. Chas. Button, J. B. Littlewood and W. H. Rowland. A large number of letters of this nature have been received and filed away as treasured keepsakes of the regiment. These letters are from the following comrades:

C. B. Littlewood, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Marsh, Oakland, Cal.; J. F. Street, Co. E, Hermosa, Da.; George W. Bazlet, Chillicothe, O.; R. Bush, Ackley, Ia.; Thomas Jefferson, Co. I, Shearist, Da. C. A. Morey, Sayre, Tenn.; W. H. Vru-land, Co. K, Ree Heights, Da.; E. B. Harrison, Napoleon, O.; G. F. Marsh, Grafton, Neb.; John A. Whiting, Belmond, Ia.; P. W. Spellman, Co. K, Mitchell, Da.; Ellis Briggs, Roodhouse, Ill.; George Hopgood, Clinton, Mo.; J. H. Malor, Co. D, Lexington, Neb.; Capt. J.

Whinrey, Co. F, Lakin, Kan.; Theodore McGee, Livermore, Ia.; J. P. Yeaman, Cal-bool, Mo.; T. I. Hildebrand, Washington, D. C.; Sergeant John T. Gray, Co. K, Blairsville, Ind.; Charles Button, Riverside, California; David Schmid, Co. E, Earlton, Kan.; Seth P. Dean, Foot, Penn.; W. S. Hobbs, Co. B, Mediapolis, Ia.; John H. Connor, Caro, Mich.; Samuel P. Martin, Parkville, Mo.; J. W. Coombs, Houston, Texas; J. D. Pruyn, Co. K, Onslow, New York; J. C. Edmit, Clinton, Ill.; Joel E. King, Fairfield, Ia.; Joseph W. Fifer, Governor of Illinois, Springfield; A. P. Beck, Summit, Washington Ty.; Wm F. Steward, Reno, Ill.; Lovejoy Hunt, Co. D, Ancona, Ill.; Richard S. Tuthill, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Vernon, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Henry C. Hunt, Reedsburg, Wisconsin; Wm Ware Cincinnati, Ohio; John H. Near, Jasper, Mo.; W. W. Norris, Co. C, Tascott, Kansas.

After this there were five-minute speeches by various comrades present, led by Dr. R. F. Dyer, of Ottawa, and the exercises closed with more music.

The comrades who have registered during the reunion are:

J. Morrison, Clinton; J. C. Hall, Wopella; Geo W. Jewel, Joliet; P. H. Wagner, Joliet; Henry Sampson, D. D. Wadsworth, California; J. H. Leach, Morris; Jas Coyle, St. Louis; R. B. Moody, Deland, Illinois; J. H. Manning, Osawatomee, Kansas; J. O. Pol-len, Bloomington; D. C. Rayburn, Springfield, Illinois; Capt. H. B. Reid, Springfield, Illinois; W. E. Vernon, Oskaloosa; R. W. Young, Farmer City, Iowa; N. R. Newton, Iowa; J. H. Edmiston, Clinton Illinois; W. H. Van der Bogart, Wilmington; A. B. Champney, Peoria; J. P. Sauer, Springfield, Illinois; L. Hunt, Ancona, Illinois; A. Brown, Newark, Illinois; R. H. Walker, Omaha, Nebraska; H. C. Casseday,

Joliet; Fred Sherer, Bloomington; M. Peyton, Eldora, Iowa; F. Clifford, Spencer, Illinois; H. Gerich, Soldiers' Home Milwaukee; Reuben Atkins, Joliet; Jerome Wehler, Wilmington; Adam Birkey, Joliet; Frank Whiting, Grandville, Illinois; Oscar Hottenstein, Covington, Ohio; A. H. Carpenter, Wampum, Wisconsin; D. D. Wickens, Sabetha, Kansas; Alex Meyer, Kankakee, Illinois; Asa Wilson, De Witt, Illinois; D. E. Wilson, Plattville, Illinois; H. A. Shiffer, Joliet; V. W. Warner, Clinton, Illinois; G. B. Runnels, DeWitt, Illinois; Geo F. Smith, Rose Lawn, Indiana; T. V. Byerly, Clinton, Illinois; Reuben F. Dyer, Ottawa, Illinois; J. W. Perry, Aurora, Illinois; Clinton Gobdrake, Clinton, Illinois; J. North, Clinton, Illinois; S. Cram, Chicago; Sam Hagerman, Yorkville, Illinois; Geo McFadden; Munster, Illinois; H. P. Beck, Frankfort, Illinois; Wm Robinson, Wilton Center, Illinois; Oscar Ludwig, Chicago; J. J. Taylor, Streator, Illinois; Ben Olin, Joliet; G. R. Watt.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

J. B. SMILEY

The good old 20th of Illinois
Was mustered at Joliet,
And though it enlisted in '61,
There are many survivors yet.
But many in honored soldiers' graves
Lie peacefully calm, and low,
Who joined the 20th Illinois
Twenty-eight years ago.

The living are meeting their former friends
With grasp of the friendly hand,
But years have sifted to just a few
Their formerly mighty band;
The faces of many are covered o'er
With whiskers as white as snow
Where only pinfeathers used to be
Twenty-eight years ago.

The elegant dinner of yesterday
They furnished in Armory Hall,
With all of the finest refreshments spread
With 'taters, and pie, and all,
Was quite an improvement upon the fare
Which all the soldiers know,—
It's better 'n the hard-tack, bacon and beans
Of twenty-eight years ago.

The regiment started from Joliet
With over a thousand men,
But only three hundred were in the ranks
When homeward they marched again;
And these have dwindled to fewer yet
As feebly they march, and slow,
To join the others who volunteered
Twenty-eight years ago.

*be treated by government
be treated by committee
by washing with*

THE 20TH.

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Bladder from any

On the battle will require

Opulent Ophthalm

case which may be a thick brown purpuration may be so between the two usual

difference in cases

make a thorough and administer Chloroform

in any case but in infants is of the mother, those made when but one eye is affected

This is the piece of adhesive plaster than over the orbit is filled then over this applied be removed at least once per day has commenced from previous cornea as in a number of cases the

THE OLD BOYS IN BLUE.

Reunion of the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Twenty-nine years ago last Friday, near the city of Joliet, was mustered into the service of the United States the gallant Twentieth Illinois Infantry, and for three long years no regiment saw harder service, fought more bravely, or suffered greater loss. The battles in which it participated include those of Fredericktown, Mo.; Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Lenox, Britten's lane, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Clinton, Meridan, Chunky station, siege of Kenesaw, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy station, Savannah, Jackson Creek, McPhersonville, the Cowper Ford, Orangeburg, Bittersville, Gombra, Smithsfield, Goldsboro and Atlanta. At Vicksburg the Twentieth was the second regiment to enter the city, and at Atlanta the regiment fought on both sides of the breastworks. With such a record the Twentieth can proudly boast that they took no small part in the war to suppress the rebellion.

On the 19th of April, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men, a meeting was held in Clinton and Co E was the first company from this county to enlist for the war. Jack Robinson, John Stoker and George Aughinbaugh came out with life and drums to "beat up" for recruits. It was a wild day in Clinton, for the patriotism of young and old was to be put to the test. The crowd gathered in the court-house, and old Colonel George B. Lemon was called to preside. What speeches were made, and with each moment the patriotic fervor rose, till the time came to call for volunteers. Here was the supreme moment. The first man to respond was Dr. Evan Richards, who had served in the Mexican war, and quickly following him into line was Clay Phares, J. M. North, Dr. Goodbrake and Richey Conklin. Here was young and old combined. Dr. Goodbrake lacked but a few weeks of being forty-five years old, and on the day after he was sworn into the service at Joliet as a private soldier he had reached that period in life. In those days a man who was forty-five was considered to be in the list of old men. It did not take long to get the required number to form a company, and that night they tendered their services to Governor Yates and were ready to march to the field. Evan Richards was elected captain, and when he reached Springfield to offer his company to the Governor he found Illinois' quota more than full. On the 10th of May the company went into Camp Goodell, at Joliet, and there on the 13th of June was mustered in as Co. E of the Twentieth.

It was to talk over the old days of 1861 and to greet each other with a fraternal handshake that the veterans of the Twentieth met in Bloomington last Friday. Of less than three hundred of the surviving members of the regiment not more than fifty answered at the reunion roll call. Nearly all of them were boys or young men twenty-nine years ago when they took the oath and were mustered in at Joliet; now their heads and beards are thickly sprinkled with gray and their sight is dimmed with age. To look back it seems but as yesterday, but three years hard service in the field and the years since then in which a majority of them have carried the seeds of disease or suffered from painful wounds received in battle have left the impress of time upon them. Presiding over the reunion was the venerable Dr. Goodbrake, and on the platform with him were men younger in years who had served with him "during the long war through."

The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to routine business and talking over old times, and in the afternoon the veterans visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. At night a camp fire was held in Turner Hall, which was very thinly attended. The Bloomingtonians did not seem to take much interest in the reunion of a regiment that had made a record of which any State might well feel proud. One company of the regiment was from McLean county, and for that reason, if no other, more attention ought to have been given the veterans. Old war songs were sung and brief speeches were made by General McNulta, Colonel Fash Warner and others. "Senator" Hill, a colored man who was introduced as Colonel Marsh's body guard, made the hit of the evening by reciting an original

Gamber, who formerly lived in the county. An address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor of Bloomington, and responded to by Mr. James Coyle.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. C. Goodbrake; Vice-President, James Coyle; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Edmiston; Treasurer, Colonel V. Warner. The next reunion will be held at Pontiac. The following is Mr. Hill's poem:

Hail! ye survivors of the gallant old Twentieth,
Met here to tell of your conflicts again;
Spread well the boards; let them groan with
rare viands—
Again fight your battles and "slay o'er the slain."

Hail to you veterans and battle-scarred heroes,
Recounting again the scenes of your strife;
Years have elapsed since, entrenched in the furrows,
You gave to this nation your service and life.

Leaving the old folks in the full flush of life-bloom,
Listening with tears as "God bless you!" they gave,
Fighting for right in the battle of freedom,
Breaking the shackles that clung to the slave.

Do you remember the fighting at Fredericktown?
Old Pittsburg Landing and Orangeburg fray
You were the first to enter Fort Donelson,
Triumphantly winning the laurels that day.

How was Fort Henry, and Raymond, and Gibson?
The siege at old Vicksburg, that held you at bay?

How was Black River, Champion Hill and old Jackson,
Jonesboro Grove and Atlanta's great day?

Carnage and strife were at Kenasaw Mountain,
Terror and death at Big Shanty vale;
You have drunk deep of that blood-curdling fountain;
Few are now living to tell the sad tale.

Britton's Lane is a place I know you remember,
As well as the chattels you fought then to free;
What a time you all had on that terrible tender,
When the boys led by Sherman marched down to the sea.

Let us be true to those big-hearted heroes,
For climbing the ramparts and scaling the crag;
In field and in skirmish, in trenches and bayou,
They died for the future and bled for the flag.

Look at your banner, the insignia of Freedom,
Refulgent with stars and beaming with light;
Stern was your task to guard that escutcheon,
And bear it "unsullied through march and through fight."

Can a nation of freemen give back to you, veterans,
The best years of manhood you spent on the field?
Can she wipe out the debt with beggarly pensions,
And say you're paid for the scepter she wields?

Let us strophilote the graves of the fallen,
Relate their sad story to all that you know,
That they answered the voice of their country's first calling,
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You folded your tents with arms stacked aright,
What joy there'd be with the comrades now missing,
As the cup of good cheer passed 'round here to-night.

But, alas! they are sleeping in that "windowless palace,"
Earth may run red, but she cannot molest;
Go dash from the window and orphan that chalice,
They've drained to the dregs for the loved ones at rest.

The brush of the master is painting your victory,
The dream song of poets resound in your clime;
The pen of the chronicler is writing your history,
The sculptor is busy on your marble of time.

The old ship of state sails on in her glory,
Unmindful, at least, of the perils you've braved;
There's a motto you've stamped on each page of our history,
"One flag for this nation, without master or slave."

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hurried Great can the contact of secretion over the round eye and the cavity of plaster this should rather inflammation did in Jergomais We may have

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a very common disease
Heart face and neck
found in urine by
Potassa gr 3 to 5 gr.

chapters use dilute
application of
ouzo or Tannin gr

should be counteracted by strong Nitric acid
highly sweet oil or cod liver oil
of the acid allow it to remain a
apply a strong solution of soda. It is
actual influence as long as there is a

bladder from any cause.

On Polsem's Copious
battle will require shaking

Opulent Ophthalmia

case which may be the result of ex
age is a thick creamy pus swelling
injection may be so swollen as to cover
between the lids usually there is great pain
difference in cases. One or both eyes may
make a thorough and satisfactory examination
administer Chloroform. The disease may

in any cause but generally it arises from
and in infants is often caused from in
the mother, these may be gonorrheal or otherwise. Great care
in when but one eye is affected to prevent the contact of secretion
red one. This is best effected by placing over the sound eye

a piece of adhesive plaster then over this apply lint until the cavity of
the orbit is filled. then over this apply more adhesive plaster this should
be removed at least once per day in order to see whether inflammation
has commenced from previous contact. Must be guarded in prognosis
as in a number of cases the eye will be lost. We may have

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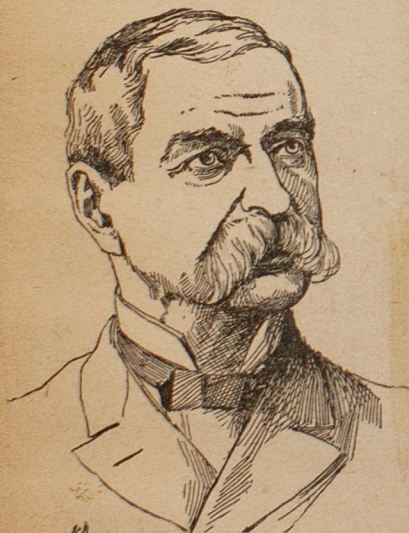
The brush of the master is painting your victory,
The dream song of poets resound in your clime;
The pen of the chronicler is writing your history,
The sculptor is busy on your marble of time.

The old ship of state sails on in her glory,
Unmindful, at least, of the perils you've braved;
There's a motto you've stamped on each page of our history,
"One flag for this nation, without master or slave."

MUSTERED OUT.

Major Christopher Goodbrake, M. D., Surgeon of the Twentieth Illinois V. I., answered the last roll call on Monday night, at eleven o'clock. One week ago last Monday he went down to Beason to attend a consultation in a critical case of sickness, and to reach the place had to drive a couple of miles out from the station. The day was raw and chilly, and Dr. Goodbrake caught cold, which resulted in a chill on Tuesday night when he went to bed. Sleeping alone in his office there was no one to call assistance, and he suffered terribly during the next night and till nearly noon the next day, till some one happened to call at his office on business. The doctor was occasionally called away to attend patients in the country, so that nothing was thought of his absence at his boarding-house as he seemed to be in his usual health the evening before. Drs. J. A. Edmiston and Myers were summoned to his bedside, and they gave the venerable doctor all the care and attention possible to medical science. From Wednesday the doctor gradually grew worse, and by Sunday the attending physicians had about abandoned all hope of his recovery. The end came suddenly, and on Monday night, at eleven o'clock, Dr. Goodbrake breathed his last. He was conscious down to a few minutes before his death, and while he was unable to speak he recognized his friends by a pressure of the hand.

Dr. Goodbrake was of German origin, and was born near Stuttgart on the 14th of June, 1816. Had he lived till next June he would have been seventy-five years old. When he was but five years old his parents emigrated to this country and settled on a farm near Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. His early life was spent on the farm, and his education was had in the country district schools, supplemented by the lessons his father gave him in the higher branches. In this way Dr. Goodbrake obtained a good English education and a fair knowledge of Latin. After arriving at manhood's estate he spent three years in Allegheny City, Penn., in the office of a celebrated physician and studied medicine.



CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE, M. D.

icine. In the summer of 1840 he began the practice of medicine in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained three years, and then returned to Allegheny City. It was slow work for the young doctor to build up a lucrative practice where there were so many older physicians, and being ambitious to win success he left the scenes of his youth and came to Illinois, arriving in Clinton in the year 1847. There are but few living in Clinton now that were here when Dr. Goodbrake came, and we can only recall the names of the Hon. C. H. Moore, Dr. John Warner, Col. Thos. Snell and Mrs. Samuel K. Harrold. At that time Dr. Warner practiced medicine, and between him and Dr. Goodbrake a friendship was formed that has lasted during all these long years. Practicing medicine in those days was hard and laborious, for the doctors had to make long trips over the unbroken prairies in all kinds of weather, both by night as well as by

Before leaving Ohio in 1847, Dr. Goodbrake was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Gleason, a native of Brookfield, Mass., and when they came to Clinton they began house-keeping in the house now owned by Mrs. W. E. Carter. Mrs. Goodbrake died in March, 1872, and since that time the doctor has occupied his office as his home, boarding in the neighborhood. In 1876 the doctor began boarding at the home of the editor of THE PUBLIC, and with the exception of one year he called that his home till the hour of his death. In all those years we had an opportunity of studying his life and character, and we bear cheerful testimony to his worth as a man and as a physician.

Being anxious to excel in his profession, Dr. Goodbrake attended a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in February, 1855, received a diploma from that institution. He had great love for his alma mater, and during the years of his life made almost annual pilgrimages to Chicago to attend its graduating ceremonies. He was credited by the members of the profession with being one of the most skillful surgeons and practitioners in Central Illinois. In nearly all critical cases he was consulted by the younger men in the profession, and rarely, if ever, was his judgment at fault. Till the past few years, when he began to gradually retire from the active duties of his profession, he was the family physician of nearly all the older residents of Clinton and of a large circuit in the country; and even after his advancing years protested against long rides his old friends went to his office for treatment and counsel.

On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 Dr. Goodbrake was one among the first to enlist as a private in the first company organized in DeWitt County, which in June of the same year was mustered into the United States service at Joliet as Co. E, Twentieth Illinois Infantry. His reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician secured for him the position of surgeon of the regiment, and he was mustered into the service as a major. Dr. Goodbrake was intensely loyal to the government of his adopted country, and when treason threatened it he left home and wife and child and a lucrative practice to defend the old flag. In 1862 he was taken from the Twentieth and detailed as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was a part of the grand Army of the Tennessee, and was Surgeon-in-Chief on the staff of Generals John A. Logan, M. D. Leggett, and Charles R. Woods. On the field of battle he was always faithful at the post of duty, and no matter how dangerous the place might be he was always close to the boys to render them his professional aid. No man was more popular in the Third Division with both officers and men

than was Dr. Goodbrake. He was with his division in more than a score of hard-fought battles besides skirmishes without number. The doctor was a skillful marksman with the rifle, and it is told of him by his old comrades that often during the siege of Vicksburg he would take a rifle and go out on the advance line and do a little shooting to keep his hand in practice. He served in the army till September, 1864, when he resigned and came home, having served over three years and five months from the date of his enlistment.

Dr. Goodbrake was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order. He was made a Master Mason in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1843; took the Royal Arch degrees in Springfield, Ill., in 1852; and in 1857 was created a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, in Chicago. In 1884 he received all of the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second in Oriental Consistory in Chicago, and had reached almost to the summit of Masonic honors. He

was one of the early founders of the Masonic order in this city, and when the Chapter was instituted it was christened Goodbrake Chapter in his honor. He removed his membership from the commandery in Chicago and united with the Beaumanoir Commandery in Decatur.

After the incorporation of the City of Clinton he served one year as mayor, but local politics not being congenial to his tastes he retired from the field. For a number of years he was a member of the board of education of this city, and for five consecutive terms filled the office of president of the board.

He took great pride in his profession and was a life member of the American Medical Association, and also a life member of the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he served as president for one year. He was the founder of the DeWitt County Medical Society, was its first president, and for ten years or more has been its secretary. In 1866 he was elected president of the Central Illinois Medical Society. For a number of years he has been the local surgeon of the Illinois Central company in this city, and his professional skill was held in high repute by the chief medical officers of the company.

To write of our old friend has been a work of sorrow. For fourteen years we have sat at the same table, for he was a member of our household. He was a man of kindly nature, and when he had a patient whose case was critical his sympathetic heart would add nerve to his professional skill, and it was only when the crisis was passed that he could be at ease. His life work is finished after having passed nearly five years beyond the allotted three-score and ten. His only child, Mrs. Amanda Taylor, and one grandson survive him. The doctor was prudent in financial matters and leaves to his heirs an estate worth from \$16,000 to \$18,000.

The Funeral.

Dr. Goodbrake was buried on Wednesday afternoon in Woodlawn Cemetery. For years before his death he had expressed a desire to have the funeral conducted by Beaumanoir Commandery of Decatur and the Grand Army of this city. The old soldier was proud of his army record, and well he might be, for he was forty-five years old the day after he was mustered into the service, and in those days but few men of his age were willing to leave the comforts of home for a three-years campaign on the battlefields of the South. And he was also proud of his advancement in Masonry and made arrangements with his Commandery to bury him with the rites of a Knight Templar. The Decatur Commandery sent a representative here on Tuesday to arrange for the funeral, and on Wednesday the Commandery, numbering forty-five, with Goodman's band, came up on a special train. The Commandery at Mt. Pulaski of sixteen members, and twelve Knights came from Farmer City. Besides there was a large attendance of Masons from Farmer City, DeWitt, Weldon, Maroa, and other lodges in this neighborhood. At two o'clock the line was formed and marched to Dr. Goodbrake's office and escorted his remains to the M. E. Church, where Rev. W. A. Hunter preached an appropriate sermon. The side pews of the church were so densely packed long before the hour of service that after the Masonic orders were seated in the center pews the doctor's old comrades of the Grand Army were crowded out, and with the exception of a few who found standing room in the aisles the larger number had to stand out in the street till after the ceremony was completed. The floral pieces were handsome, especially that sent from the Oriental Consistory of Chicago and the piece brought by the Decatur Commandery. The Grand Army had a beautiful arrow in flowers, representing the symbol of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was made at Moore's green-house in this city.

The selection and arrangement of flowers in the arrow did the taste of young McAbey. The flowers were sent by the DeWitt County Medical Society and old friends of the doctor.

After the service in the church the funeral procession took up the line march to Woodlawn Cemetery. At the request of Mayor Harris all of the business houses were closed. The tolling of the bells and the solemn notes of the funeral dirge by Goodman's band made an impression that will not soon be forgotten. Arriving at the cemetery the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order performed their ritualistic ceremonies, and then came Beaumanoir Commandery with their beautiful and solemn service, which was made more impressive by the rich, deep voice and scholarly reading of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, chaplain of the Commandery. As a fitting close the firing squad of Frank Lowry Post fired three rounds over the grave of their venerable comrade, when Orrie Harrison stepped to the head of the grave and sounded on his bugle "lights out." This brought the tears to the eyes of many of the old boys and their wives, for the thought came to them which of the veterans would be first to answer the last roll-call and have "lights out" sounded at his grave.

The last sad rites ended. The old and faithful physicians, the patriot soldier, was laid to rest. Dr. Goodbrake was buried in his Commandery uniform and on his left breast was the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

*Dr. Goodbrake
collected beneath the
flowing stream
which immediately
to Schlarvica*

*aged about 45 years
thin, blunt pointed
bladder cut up towards
the urethra along its
length. Got the
be made in the corner
of the ischium
I extracted it very
continuous though
it was the only one
of the stone. The
warm water*

*about ten months
passed although they
of the former
such a manner
the circulation
with white blood
tues*

Holmes

Purulent Ocular Syphilis This is known by granular appearance of the conjunctiva following inflammation. This may have been simple or purulent. Drooping of the lids is often seen in this disease. Will seldom recover without treatment. The average duration of treatment will be about three months. Many causes will affect the influence of treatment. About half the cases treated will result satisfactorily. The remainders will improve very slowly. Should be treated by local astringents and stimulants. Very rarely constitutional treatment is needed. Patient should be carefully excluded from irritating sources. Astringents recommended. Sulphate of copper. Nitrate of silver. grs vii to viii. Tannin xx to xx to the ounce of Glycerin applied every one two or three days according to indication. The secretions should be carefully washed off with a linen cloth and the edge of the lids anointed with some unctuous material two or three times per day. Permanganate of Potash as well as Iodide of Zinc grs + + per oz may be tried.

Holmes

Pterygia is a triangular thickened portion of the conjunctiva. More frequently found with its base presenting towards the inner angle of the eye but may point extending to as upon the cornea but may occur in other portions. Must be removed by a particular kind of forceps with fine saw like teeth closing them in such a manner as to transfix the Pterygium and clipping it off with delicate scissors.

Graham

Treatment of Cancer Orogonos generally inoperable. Although cancers of the prepuce lip and in some instances epithelial cancers recommends in all cases extirpation by the knife early and upon the first indications of return should be again removed. To correct the fetor arising from the discharge from a cancerous ulcer Tannin or Lavette ointment is recommended. When cancer of the breast is removed the entire gland should be removed. Pain should be relieved by opiates.

Miller

Warm in alimentary canal. First evacuate the bowels by a cathartic. Castor oil preferred then give the following Purgative. *Of Sandomini grs to ii* every other night followed in the morning by a cathartic.

Miles Clinic

Case of ulceration of the mouth combined with Mucous
Patient female aged about 40 says she has been under the care
of several physicians with but temporary relief

R	Chloral Potassa	ziii	} Teaspoonful every six hours
	Muriatic Acid	zss	
	Muri Morphia	grii	
	Aqua or Syrup	℥ii	

In Comp. Muri. gentian Teaspoonful three times per day

Brennan

Operation for club foot Infant both feet much distorted
Tendo Achillis & tendons of Tibialis Anticus and Posticus much
contracted In such cases it is not necessary to cut tendon of
Tibialis Posticus generally divided subcutaneously tendo Achillis
and tendon of Tibialis Anticus applied considerably free and
brought foot as near natural position as practicable Applied Strap
from shoe well wrapped in such a manner as to gradually press
foot into proper position

Holmes

Vascular Cornea

Examine the lids carefully for foreign substances
and if any such are found remove them If granulations have
formed treat them as simple granulations If any particular diathesis
be present it must be treated Constitutionally

Holmes

Warts of the conjunctiva or cornea small grayish white
point situated along edge of cornea or conjunctiva. Main strong tendency
to ulceration and causing great pain and irritation This disease
is frequently combined with Ophthalmic disease in such case Fowler's
solution of Arsenite of Potassa will frequently be beneficial when the
glands ~~are~~ involved The Bi Chloride of Mercury in very small doses
is recommended with Iodide of Potassa May be combined with simple
Conjunctivitis Yellow Oxide of Mercury 15 to 30 grains to the ounce rubbed in
simple cerate or Glycerol of starch well mixed is thought by many
to be a specific applied locally This disease is extremely liable to relapse
and should be careful as to prognosis In some cases where the above
fail Nitrate of silver will succeed

Holmes

Glycerol of starch

Starch	1 part	} Boil together, an excellent vehicle for the application of medicines to the eye as it is very readily absorbed
Glycerin	5 parts	

Holmes
Cornea punctata. Resembles small needle prick on the surface of the cornea gray and slightly raised most diseases of the cornea indicate depressed constitution which first requires to be attended to In general this disease requires same treatment as the preceding

Holmes
Diffused inflammation of the cornea includes entire thickness of the portion of cornea affected there is not generally much tendency to ulceration until the disease has assumed the chronic form, is frequently complicated with hereditary syphilis which may frequently be ascertained by a peculiar round notched appearance of the second tooth which is an excellent diagnostic symptom When there is an abscess forming owing to the yielding character of the disease the swelling appears on both sides abscess should be opened early generally but a very small quantity of pus will be found where there is much tension this may be relieved by placing the back of a knife against the cornea directing the point and cutting the conjunctiva outwards from the edge of the cornea over the sclerotic. Should be very careful in this disease as to prognosis as in many cases however treated the eye will be practically lost when there is much heat and irritation place a few drops of the following into the eye frequently Sulphate of Atropia 4 gr Aqua one ounce For ulcerations of the cornea in no case should astringents containing lead be used as they will form a chemical combination with the tissue and produce opacity when ulcer has been deep the cicatrix will usually be opaque and will affect vision However this resulting cicatrix will usually be much smaller than the original surface of the ulcer by long treatment the opaque film around the cicatrix may generally be removed but in no case can the morbid cicatrix be affected The vision is generally affected in proportion as the opacity is removed from the centre of the cornea an opaque cicatrix does not affect vision as much as one which is translucent When the opacity covers the pupil is complete with exception of small portion the vision may generally be much improved by the application of a thin piece of bluish blackened by the action of ox acid and having a punctum through it exactly adapted to the eye and location of the transparent portion of the cornea

Holmes
Treatment of Ague In many instances where the recurrence of the paroxysm has become habitual it may be prevented by the administration of Quinine in large doses and in such a manner as to bring the system completely under its influence at the time of recurrence of the paroxysm Arsenic should be used carefully Ivermectin may be regarded as the best medicine but unless used judiciously will frequently fail

Miller

Tonic pills for regulating menses by operating on the alimentary canal

Rf Sulphate Quinine grt
Ex. Cammali Indicus " v
Castile soap Quantum Sufficient

or if there is constipation as a laxative

Rf Aloes grt
Pil Hydrag " xx
Ex Hyssopus " x

Castile soap Quantum Sufficient 20 pills one night

& Morning

Miller

Hysteria

Rf Spiritus Ether Compositus } aa j
Comp. Ess. Lavender } } Teaspoonful every
two or three hours

Stromer

Staphyloma of the cornea usually results in healing with deformity it is frequently necessary to remove this for the purpose of saving the unaffected eye. The question being whether to remove the entire eyeball or only the staphyloma. Removal of the entire ball is in most cases advisable as in the other hemorrhage is frequently serious and serious inflammation is apt to ensue.

Iritis

This disease without treatment almost invariably results in loss of sight is very frequent the iris is the floating membrane immediately behind the cornea and through which the opening of the pupil passes is very vascular contraction of the pupil is frequently indicative of spring disease Iritis is generally caused from injuries or exposure to strong light when it occurs in both eyes is generally indicative of syphilitic taint. Its peculiar characteristic symptoms are acute pain immobility of the pupil light having little or no influence upon it pinkish redness beneath the cornea a muddy appearance of the iris. The loss of sight results from the uniting of an adhering inflammation of the internal edge of the iris to the anterior portion of the crystalline lens this adhesion if already formed may be detected by Belladonna when it will be found that the pupil instead of dilating gradually will remain adherent at some points. The pupil should be dilated by means of atropia early. R. Sol Atropia grv Aqua q in one drop in eye. Must not fermentations about the eye. Pain should be relieved by subcutaneous injection of morphia. Great object of treatment dilation of pupil continually.

Fur

Hydrocele is a disease which is often met with in the groin
is generally called hernia. It may readily be distinguished from hernia in
most cases by the manner of commencement of the tumor in hernia
the tumor invariably commences above at the ring in hydrocele the tumor
begins at the lower part of the scrotum. Hydrocele consists of an effusion
of fluid in the tunica vaginalis and is readily curable by operation.
The testicle will always be found at the back part of the tumor insert
a trocar at right angles with the surface and then pass it upwards
and backwards when it has entered the tumor withdraw the stylet and
allow a portion of the fluid to drain off then through the cannula
inject a quantity of Lycopodium solution of Iodine allow it to remain
about five minutes then allow it to drain off a small quantity
uprising this will excite adhesive inflammation between the coat.
then apply adhesive plaster dressing may be expected to continue perhaps more
Fur somewhat until from the fourth to 21st day when absorption will occur
Stitula in Ano

This is a very frequent and troublesome disease
and readily curable by operation. Insert a director through the fistulous
track until it enters the rectum then insert the index finger of the left
hand well oiled into the rectum until it touches the director then insert
along director a blunt pointed bistoury until the point rests on the finger
then draw an assistant withdraw the director and bring out the knife
in such a manner as to divide all the tissues between the fistulous
track and the rectum insert lint and allow it to heal by granulation.

Mills

Anemia complicated with ulceration of the mouth

℞ Chlorate of potassa ʒiii

Fine Ferri ʒiiss

Morphia Muris gr ii

Aqua ʒii

℥ Spoonful three times per day

Mills

Patient boy complained of emaciation loss of and capricious
appetite and symptoms of worms Santonin ʒss every evening
followed by castor oil in the morning

Miller

This is a very troublesome affection especially with first children and may be in a great measure avoided by handling and washing the nipples with astringents daily for a month or two before delivery. If elevations are already formed use washes of acetate of lead. Tannin or nitrate of silver always washing the nipples before the child nurses. If fissures exist apply the nitrate of silver in a solid form and pointed so as to reach the bottom use this twice per day and in all cases where pector exist use chlorinated soda as a wash use adhesive straps to keep the edges of the fissure in apposition.

Miller

Laceration of the perineum occurs when the head of the foetus from being too small is forced too rapidly through the soft parts without giving the perineum time to dilate and in such cases the practitioner should always be on his guard. When it occurs the parts should not be brought in apposition by means of stitches at once as they would not unite owing to this bruised condition. But after the soreness and tumefaction of the parts has subsided and discharges from the uterus have ceased varying from 2 to 4 weeks pass the edges of the wound carefully and bring them together then use catgut sutures and carry your stitches well back to the rectum. The stitches should not be more than 1/4 of an inch apart and should be allowed to remain until the edges are thoroughly united which will occur in from 8 to 12 days the ends of the suture should be well tied. Evacuate the bladder and bowels before performing the operation and keep them well open during treatment.

Miller

Prurigo or Extreme itching of the genital organs and is not usually attended by any eruption.

Borax	℥ss	Dilute Nitric acid	℥ss
Muriate Morphia	gr. x	" Muriatic acid	℥ss
Glycerine	℥ii	Glycerine	℥ii
Rose Water	℥iv	Water	℥xii

Apply two or three times per day

Leucorrhoea or Chronic inflammation of Vagina

Use mild laxatives & Ferruginous tonics
Use astringent injections but before using them carefully wash out the vagina with warm water they should be applied at least two or three times per day and at night introduce a medicated pessary well up in the vagina a good injection is Liquor Ferri sub sulphatis of which one or two drams should be introduced into a pint of water and the whole injected.

Medicated pessaries

Cacao Butter 5 ii
Almond Oil Dub. 7 ss
Cera Alba 3 ii

This forms a mass which slowly melts at the temperature of the body the medicinal substance must be thoroughly incorporated with this mass and then it should be made into pessaries of a walnut size
Anodyne Liniment

℞ Lime Acetate coat
Opi
Chloroform
Sp. Camp. } All equal parts

Allen Cholera

In this disease death results not as generally supposed from the extent of the discharges but from the suppression of the secretion of the kidneys, and consequent retention in the system of urea and our treatment should be addressed not to the suppression of the discharge but to obtaining an increased amount of excretion of solid material from the kidneys

Glycerate of Iodide of Iron
Iodine 60 gr
Glycerin 120 gr
Glycine 2 gr
℞ Digest then add
Simple Syrup 20 gr

Syrup of Santonin
Santonin 1 dram
Alcohol 2 ss
Syrup 10 gr
1 gr to 10 drops

Solution of Gutta Serena
Or substitute for colloidion
Gutta Serena 1 dram
Chloroform 10 dr
Carbonate of Lead 2 drams
℞ 2 ss of Chloroform add Gutta Serena
then shake occasionally until
dissolved then add the carbonate
of lead in the remainder of Chloroform
& add shake occasionally & set aside
for ten days
Lead formate

Glycerate of Oil of Cade
Glycerin 2 ss
Alcohol 2 ss
Oil of Cade 7 ss
℞ Dry aid of heat

Copy of paper read before the meeting of the Clinton Institute of
Medicine on the evening of the first Monday in August 1866 by John
A. Johnston M.D

Gentlemen Since the last meeting of the Institute I have met with the
most serious case of post partum hemorrhage I have ever seen and I
know of no more suitable offering I can make to the society than a practical
report of the case, the remedial measures resorted to and some thoughts
upon the subject involved I was called on the morning of July 15 to
Mr W. Stoddard upon my arrival at the house that the lady was a former
para might see the age 22 of German descent expected to be confined
my about four weeks had been suffering from intermittent fever for some time
had a chill that morning fever high. Pulse at the wrist 90 respiration
normal countenance anxious complaining very much of shooting lancinating
pains in the region of the womb the only peculiarity I could learn
in regard to the pregnancy was that for the past two months she
had had a voracious appetite apparently no amount of food would appease
the cravings of her stomach a few days previous while washing
had caught a large tub of clothing and thought she had strangled herself
since which time she had been more or less troubled with wandering
fancies Upon a vaginal examination I found the external parts relaxed
and the Os uteri dilated about the size of a five cent piece The
head of the child presenting with the forehead in the left acetabular region
Labor progressed slowly until about five P.M. when the Os uteri being
well dilated I ruptured the membranes and labor progressed much more
rapidly After rather a severe labor I delivered her at 9 P.M. of a healthy
well developed child. Whilst the head was passing the vulva I administered
a teaspoonful of Ether to promote uterine contractions Immediately after
passing the child to the nurse I placed my hands upon the abdomen &
perceived the uterus contracting and in less than five minutes the uterus
was expelled entire By external examination I found the womb contracting
nicely My attention was now called to the child and while congratulating
ourselves upon the happy termination of our labor I heard an exclamation
from the bed and on looking around observed a deathly pallor overspread
the countenance of my patient and found upon examination she was
entirely pulseless at the wrist respiration very slow and labored I at once
introduced my hand compressed through the vagina into the uterus and could
plainly feel the blood flowing through the gaping mouth of the utero placental
vessels I at once grasped them with my fingers and pressed with the other
hand upon the abdomen in such a manner as to compress the ab-
dominal aorta as much as possible I found that in this manner I
could arrest the hemorrhage at will At the same time I directed
the attendants to bring towels out of cold water and dash them over

the region of the womb. I also at the same time administered a
 teaspoonful of ~~Fl. Or. Ergot~~. At this time the woman showed signs of life
 except an occasional respiration. Under this treatment I soon had the
 satisfaction of feeling the contractions of the uterus and in about ten minutes
 they were sufficiently powerful to expel my hand with considerable force.
 My efforts were now directed to resuscitating the woman if possible. She
 was completely prostrated. Surface cold. Clammy great drops of sweat pouring
 from the skin. I at once administered a full dose of laudanum and placed
 bottles and jug filled with cold water about her and administered whiskey
 freely. She soon exhibited signs of returning animation and within an
 hour reaction was well established and although very weak and faint she
 expressed herself as feeling very comfortable. I remained with her during the
 night and before I left the house gave explicit directions as to her man-
 agement and a sufficient number of pills of Proto carb of Iron and Quinine
 to prevent the return of the expected paroxysm of ague on the following day.
 About noon the next day I was hastily summoned to her. The messenger
 said she had been doing so well they had not thought it best to awaken
 her during the night to give the pills and she had taken another child.
 Owing to her reduced condition it had prostrated her very much but I
 soon succeeded in establishing reaction and then administered quinine
 in sufficient quantities to prevent any possible recurrence of the paroxysm.
 Since that time her recovery has been rapid and permanent.

This case is an interesting one on account of the return unity of ~~severe~~
 postpartum hemorrhage in *primipara* *severa* which I think may be accounted
 for in this case by the diathesis produced by the long continued inter-
 mittent fever. The remedies with which it was controlled and the extreme
 degree of prostration from which the woman was resuscitated.

In regard to the importance of a due attention to this subject and
 the necessity of thoroughly comprehending it I can do no better than
 quote the language of Prof. Simpson. He says "If there be one thing
 more than another in the whole routine of professional duty calculated
 to strike terror into the heart of the practitioner it is flooding. After the birth
 of the child one moment of doubt and hesitation and death speedily
 closes the scene. Nature has opened her floodgates and unless speedily and
 effectually closed all hope is at an end. There is no time for consultation
 no time for the perusal of books to learn what is to be done that
 inexorable enemy death is pressing for his victim and but for the prompt
 intervention of science the chambers of sickness will be converted into
 the gloom of desolation and heart stricken grief. But to impress the
 subject more thoroughly upon your minds I wish each one of you to
 imagine yourselves present at a case of the kind I met at the time
 when the labor has been successfully terminated. The parent delivered
 of a healthy living child has held perhaps for the first time filled

with a mother love and in the very act of receiving the congratulat^{ions}
 of her friends she is struck with a sudden horror is speechless and
 unconscious in fact Mumbo. At once every eye is turned upon you
 And should you know inconsistent and incoherent what to do the
 appeal will be in vain But if on the contrary you know equal to
 the emergency and are enabled to restore the patient to her friends
 and friends you will have achieved one of the greatest of human
 triumphs But you will have no time to mingle your tears with
 those of agonized friends Promptness decision and energy must
 be your watchword And what are the remedies which should be
 resorted to Remember there is no time for delay no time to try
 one remedy and if that fail resort to another the issue of life and
 death will be determined by the efficacy of the measure first resorted
 to Should they fail death triumphs and your conscience will forever
 condemn you to regret that you were ever led to tamper with human
 life The object to be effected is to produce contractions of the uterus
 This once effected and it is impossible for the hemorrhage to continue
 I fear then are some who are too much inclined to regard Ergot
 as a specific for Stasis of the uterus and as soon as hemorrhage
 is known to exist resort to it Although Ergot does exert a well marked
 and specific effect upon the uterus yet its effects are not immediate
 ten fifteen or twenty minutes must elapse before its effects are produced
 and long before that time in such a case the fully burning spark
 of life will have been extinguished forever There can be no harm
 in administering it as an auxiliary measure but do not depend on it
 and neglect more reliable means There are others who regard the Tannin
 as the great remedy in all forms of uterine hemorrhage but no greater
 mistake could be made than to depend upon it in this instance Its
 only effect would be by closing the mouths of the placental vessels and
 distensible womb to convert it into an internal but not less dangerous
 form of hemorrhage And should you flatter yourself that because you no
 longer perceive blood flowing through the vagina that you have saved
 your patient better will be your awakening for you will see her writhe
 perhaps at the very moment when you are congratulating yourself that
 she was past all danger But the next two remedies will certainly
 will be found effective and reliable in every case The effect of the
 sudden application of cold water in producing uterine contractions is
 well known but it must be applied with no sparing hand In a bad
 case it should be poured in a continuous stream from a considerable
 height directly upon the abdomen but in most instances it will be
 found sufficient to dash cloth wrung out of the coldest water which
 can be procured forcibly and repeatedly over the region of the uterus
 But as soon as the object is attained the application of the water

Must be discontinued and no time lost in imparting warmth to the
 patient by means of stimulant fomentos & bottles and plugs filled with
 hot water. But the true, great rule, in case of this kind is to introduce
 your hand through the vagina into the womb which will be easily done
 on account of its relaxed and flaccid condition and with the fingers
 grasp the mouths of the bleeding vessels at the same time using pressure
 externally in such a manner as to compress the abdominal aorta
 as much as possible and in this manner the most frightful hemorrhage
 may be readily and efficiently controlled. And I wish to repeat in the
 most emphatic manner, that in case of the most perilous flooding the
 two great remedies to be relied on are pressure and cold applied in the
 manner indicated and will be found trustworthy in cases of apparently
 desperate hope I have thus endeavored briefly to bring before you what
 I regard as a very interesting case. Perhaps each one of you have met
 similar ones where the least delay or error of judgment would have
 suddenly swept from earth an interesting woman. Such cases are
 indeed occurring and well calculated to make a lasting impression
 on all who witness them and who feel the necessity of accurate know-
 ledge and the fulness of professional responsibility.

John A. Edmiston M.D.

Paper read before the Ontario Institute of Medicine May 13th 1861

29

Gentlemen of the Institute

I have selected a subject for my essay on this occasion to which the attention of the profession has been directed to a considerable extent during the past year and which I think bids fair to become a useful addition to the means already in our hands to allay suffering in those cases to which it may be applicable viz the production of Local Anesthesia through the direct application of cold. The Medical Journals during the past year have contained a number of articles descriptive of what has been called Richardson's Method of producing local Anesthesia by the evaporation of Ether. I ordered out of his instrument which I received in July 1860 which is one of the first manufactured in this country. It consists of a Semicircular tube connecting two hollow balls. One curved with setting to prevent expansion beyond a certain extent and the other adapted to pressure by the hand this is provided with valves so that alternate pressure and release by the hand will force a body of air into the upper ball from which it gradually escapes with a force proportional to the condensation of the air. The expiring apparatus consists of a bottle for holding the Ether through the mouth of which passes a double tube so arranged that the smaller one shall reach nearly the bottom of the bottle and extend upward a convenient distance. The other tube is outside the bottle attached to the gas receiver by a gum elastic tube it has a small aperture communicating with the interior of the bottle then curves upward a little farther than the inner tube. When a current of air is forced into the outer tube a small portion passes into the bottle and forces the Ether up through the inner tube the ex. greater portion passes upward through the outer tube and escapes with great force carrying with it the stream of Ether which has passed up the inner tube. This whirling it out by means of its rapid evaporation producing a great degree of cold. The first account of the application of cold as a means of producing local Anesthesia was by Dr James Arnott of England in 1847 after which it was employed to some extent in France. In Jan 1852 Dr. Warran employed it for the first time in this country in the Mass General Hospital. But the great difficulty in applying and regulating its effect prevented its adoption save in experiment. In 1862 Dr Richardson of London turned his attention to the matter with a view of endeavoring to obtain a practical method of applying cold for this purpose. In 1858 there had been invented an instrument for the purpose of atomizing fluids charged with Aconite extract thereby performing rooms through their minute subdivision and dissemination through the atmosphere. It has long been known that rapid evaporation produces a reduction of temperature & the cold

produced by this simple instrument was soon observed. After much
 experimenting Dr Richardson finally succeeded in producing a modification
 of this instrument by which he could direct a current of fluid thoroughly
 pulverized against any part of the body. Dr Richardson says in an
 article published in the Medical Times and Gazette Feb 3^d 1866 "By this
 simple apparatus the surgeon has in his power at any season of the year
 a means capable of producing a degree of cold at least 6 deg below zero."
 When Ether spray is thus directed upon the skin it is rendered insensible
 within a minute. But its effects do not end here as soon as the skin is
 divided the skin exerts upon the nervous filament the double effect of cold
 and etherization so that the operation can be extended deeply to any
 extent upon its introduction. Dr Richardson recommended its employment
 only in the minor surgical operations in the performance of which as it
 is well known a large percentage of the fatality attendant upon the use
 of Chloroform proceeds such as ligating piles incising carbuncles opening
 abscesses and abscesses introducing sutures removing small tumors incising
 toe-nail &c & other small operations. He at the same time made the suggestion
 that if a fluid could be discovered of negative qualities and a lower
 boiling point than pure Sulphuric Ether its range of usefulness might be
 much extended. In April 1866 Dr Bigelow Prof of surgery in Mass
 Medical College read a paper before the Boston Society of Medical Improvement
 in which he announced that he had succeeded in producing a fluid
 of the Hydrocarbon series possessing a lower boiling point than any article
 yet discovered and the lightest liquid known Boiling at 70 deg F and having
 a specific gravity of .625 while Sulphuric Ether boils at 76 deg F and
 has a specific gravity of .728. He experimented with this fluid and found
 that with Dr Richardson's apparatus the cordage readily produce a degree of cold
 16 Below Zero. To this fluid which is limpid colorless & with a pungent rather
 agreeable odor he applied the name of Rhigolene. Rhigolene has in this
 country at least almost entirely superseded Ether for this purpose. It is
 comparatively odorless cleanly and inexpensive and operates much more
 quickly than Ether. The greatest difficulty attendant upon its use is its
 great volatility & the fact that it boils below the ordinary temperature in
 summer. I believe from my experience with Rhigolene that it leaves
 little to be desired for the local application of cold as it operates quickly
 and is easily controlled. The anxiety with local Anesthesia has been seized
 upon by the profession evinces a great need of some means of preventing pain
 in surgical operations unattended by the danger consequent upon the adminis-
 tration of Ether or Chloroform. When this anxiety was first proposed
 it was believed by many that the use of cold for however short a period there
 would be imminent danger of producing mortification or so great a degree
 of action and consequent inflammation as to render its general employment
 undesirable. But experience has proven that those fears are unfounded.

I am apprehend that cold by this method might be employed to such an extent as to produce the effects of severe frostbite but from my experience I am satisfied such a result could only issue from criminal inattention and ignorance. The degree of cold necessary to produce insensibility to pain is unobscured. I believe the bleeding consequent upon the incisions made contributes in a great measure to this result. It was at one time supposed that the immunity from pain was in a great measure owing to the narcotic effect of the ether employed but the complete success of the Rhinotomy a fluid which does not possess these narcotic properties shows that belief to have been erroneous. In the London Lancet for August 1866 will be found a report of twenty one cases in which various operations were performed many of them quite severe in their character and under the influence of Ether. Every with most gratifying result. In fact during the last six months I have scarcely seen a number of a Medical Magazine which did not contain reports of Cases operated on under this influence and with almost universal testimony in its favor. In the American Journal of Medical Sciences for July 1866 reports of Cases of Ovariectomy & Cesarean section in which it is declared to have rendered these great operations comparatively painless. I have found that upon the application of Ether spray there is some trembling & quivering which in sensitive persons may amount to pain. This I think is owing to an impure article being employed as I have observed no such effects attendant upon the use of Rhinology. It should be borne in mind that when under this influence the tissues are hardened and cut harshly but when the spray is removed they quickly regain their normal state. I have never seen or read of any dyspnoea following which I think may be accounted for on account of the great rapidity of the drying process as it is well known that troublesome dyspnoea sometimes results from the application of a mixture of ice and salt as proposed a few years ago for the same purpose and which produced its effect much more slowly. Considering the short time this has been before the profession and that the Cases heretofore reported must have been in a great measure experimental the results have been most satisfactory. I have employed my Apparatus in a number of minor operations with the best results. I have opened Pelvic Abscesses excised Fistulas removed Inguinal Cords & have never as yet had a patient complain of pain or had any complication arise. Afterwards in a Case of Confirmed Epistaxis which had been troublesome for years & which nothing would heretofore control but plugging the Anterior and Posterior Vessels I injected into the Nostril by means of this instrument a dilute solution of persulphate of Iron and which owing to its extreme pulverization permeated every portion of the cavity and in a short time produced coagulation which proved to be permanent.

and which I think depended as much upon the application of the cold as the use of the haemorrhagic agent I think it will be yet made very useful in a surgical as well as a surgical point of view I have reported one case of Lambrago and one of Rheumatism of the shoulder immediately relieved by this process and I think it will be yet be applied successfully in a number of cases of superficial pain which we now term neuralgic Also those obscure affections of the spinal cord and brain in children to which the direct application of cold may be desirable The more I see & use this important discovery the better am I satisfied that it contains within itself the elements of great usefulness and that its author deserves the thanks of the profession and the gratitude of those whose sufferings we try to alleviate

John A. Whiston D.D.

Original Roster of "E" Co 20th Ill Inf as mustered into
the U S Service Jan 13th 1862

1st Lt Evan Richard
Promoted Major Nov 23rd 1861 Promoted Lt Col —
Wounded at Pittsburg Landing April 6th killed in action at Raymond Miss May 22nd 1862
Buried at Clinton Ill

2nd Lt Henry W Phares
First Lieutenant Assigned at Fort Jefferson Ky Jan 20th 1862
P Co Address Jan 13th 1861 Weldon Lee With Lee Ill

3rd Lt James M North
2nd Lieutenant Promoted Capt Jan 1st 1862 Wounded at Pittsburg Landing April 6th 1862
P Co Address Jan 13th 1861 Clinton Ill

4th Lt John R Conklin
1st Sgt Promoted Sgt Major Jan 15th 1862 Promoted Adjutant —
P Co Address Jan 13th 1861 Salisbury Ill Lincoln Neb

5th Lt Edwin W Tidion
Sgt Promoted Hospital Steward Jan 14th 1862 Died at Clinton Ill Nov 1861

6th Lt Ephraim C Carothers
Sgt Killed in action Feb 15th 1862 at McCouder Tenn

7th Lt John M Porter Enlisted April 19th 1861. Reenlisted Jan 5th 1864
Promoted to 1st Sgt Jan 14th 1862 Born in Shiloh Springs Lightfoot Co Ohio
Engaged in the battles of Doirehen, Brilleins Lane, Kearsaw Mt, Atlanta July
21st 1862, Sherman's March to the sea, Siege of Savannah, & Battle of Bentonville N.C.
8th Lt Stephen Warner Mustered P Co Address Jan 13th 1861 Clinton Ill
Promoted 2nd Lt Jan 1st 1862 Wounded April 6th 1862
P Co Address Jan 13th 1861 Clinton Ill

James H. Leeman
 9 Corp'l Promoted 1st Jan 24 1862 Promoted 1st Sgt Jan 25 1862
 Wounded May 12 1862 at Raymond Miss. Engaged in the battle of Shiloh April 6 & 7 62
 Britton Lane Sept 1 "63. Raymond & Champion Hill Miss. Siege of
 Vicksburg Dec 18 96 Address Jan 13/81 Madison La.
 1885 Shelbyville Ill

James Waleney
 10 Corp'l Wounded and captured at Britton Lane Tenn. Sent to parole camp
 Benton Barracks Mo. When exchanged failed to report to regiment Reported
 a deserter April 1st 1869

Samuel B. McNary
 11 Corp'l Died March 23 1862 at Grand City Ill of Chronic Diarrhea
 Address S. B. McNary Tanna Tenn

William Brewster
 12 Corp'l Discharged Nov 21 92 at Lee Greengrass Tenn
 Address 1882. Number 24

John W. Derby
 13 Corp'l Wounded Sep 1st 1862 at Britton Lane Tenn Deserted from Regt at Jackson Tenn
 Oct 1st 1862 Address 1882 Reputation Ill
 Died at Kenton Ill January 18-1886

Thomas W. Byerly
 14 Corp'l Wounded April 6 1862 Pittsburg Landing
 Engaged in the battle of Donelson & Shiloh Feb 13 "14 "18 "63 - April 6 & 7 "62
 Wounded at Shiloh Discharged April 20th 1869 at Ballisboro Tenn La
 Address Jan 1881 Clinton Ill

Lafayette Lucas
 15 Corp'l Engaged in battle of Fort Donelson Feb 13 "14-16"
 Promoted to Sergt-Major 1st 1862
 Died March 31 1862 at San Antonio

Martin Kohnle
 16 x 2 Staff Promoted (Col. 1st) Killed in action July 21st 1864

Killed in action near Atlanta Ga July 21st 1864

36
27
Musician

Charles Aughenbaugh

Adm June 13/81 98499 Boston at Baltimore Md Discharged at Prid Pt Mo Nov 28th 1861

28th 3
Musician

William P Bayle

1886 Van Buren Grant Lee Ind Dis July 16th 63-

19
Sergeant

Martin L Harrison

Died Oct 6th 1861 at Cape Girardeau Mo

20th
Private

Riley Allen

Discharged at Jackson Tenn Sep 6th 1862 since died

21

William A Allen/84

Delaware born Lew Ky
Died Oct 31st 1861 at Prid Point Mo

22 4

John G Polton

Mustered out June 13 1864

Adm June 13/81 Lemont back to Ill

Died July 10 1896 at Lemont Ill

23 5-
Gustavus Bayha

Engaged in the battles of Donelson ^{Tenn} Shiloh ^{Miss} Britton's Lane ^{Tenn} Raymond & Champion Hill Miss. Siege of Vicksburg

Adm June 13/81 Lehigh Mo

Died Jan 19 1864

24th 6-
John W Beatty

Died June 18th 64
Died at Lehigh Mo

25

Benjamin S Brown

Wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Died April 9th 1862 at same place

26

Thomas M Bates

Wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Discharged Aug 28th 1862
Adm June 13/81 Lehigh Mo

27 Thomas Butler
Wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing

Discharged Oct 28th 1862 at St Louis Mo

28 James R Brewster

Died Nov 9th 1861 at Cairo Ill

29 George Bayler

Admitted 1882
Chillicothe Ohio

Discharged at St Louis Mo April 22nd 1862
Since Dead

30 John W Cain

Promoted Sergt March 1862 Wounded at St Louis Mo Feb 18 1862

Died at Sawmash Tenn April 13th 1862 from wounds received
at Pittsburg Landing April 6th 1862

31 Asa John W Cain

Died March 22nd 1862 at Clinton Ill of Typhoid fever

32 44 John C Cain

Died June 5th 1864 at Louisville Ky of Chronic Granular
Gideon Chenoweth

Discharged April 14th 1862 at St Louis Mo on account of wound
received accidentally Address June 13th 81 Lewis Platt Lee Ill

34 William C Cole
Died May 22nd 1862 at Clinton Ill of Chronic Granular

35 57 William J Conkstock
1883 Rochester Lewis Co Iowa
Died Jan 13 1864

36 88 Thomas W Clark
wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Tenn
Address June 13th 81 Green Valley Ill
" 1882 Delavan Ill
1886 Green Valley Ill

37

William Party
died Sep 15th 1861 at Cape Girardeau Mo

38

John Chung
Died Oct 13th 1861 at Pikes Pt Mo

39⁺ 8 9

Samuel Denton
Promoted Capt April 1st 1863
Lieut Jan 1861 -
Adm Jan 1881 Avoca Iowa 1884 - mch 27 Ft. Harrison Ind by Col Exhata

40⁺ 8 10

Benjamin Franklin
wounded at Vicksburg Miss May 22nd 1863
From the Vicksburg Blockade April 1863
Adm June 1881 Pittsburg Del

41 10 11

Reuben D. Gibbs
wounded Sep 1st 1862 at Britton Tenn
Dis Jan 19 1864

42

John M. Griffin
Supposed to have died on or about Feb 15th 1862 at Ft. Donelson Tenn

43 10 12

Oliver Harold
1882 Archer City Archer Co Texas
Capt & B. H. Hackett & Bro Stock Ranch on the Wichita Archer Co
187 Sherwood O. C. Tenn. captured while on foraging duty near Canton Miss Feb 25 1864

44

Jamies M. Hall
wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Tenn
Adm 1882 Dis charged Sept 9 1862
Marshall Clark Co Ill

45

Joshua C. Hull
wounded at Britton Tenn Tenn Sept 1st 1862
Dis charged at Jackson Tenn Nov 14th 1862
Adm June 1881 Wapella Ill

46 13
Promoted Capt Jan 15 1861
Lucian A B Hamell

Lieut Jan 13 1864

47 14
George A Wall

Admitted June 1861
Hagerstown Ill
Lieut Jan 13 1864

48
Wounded April 6 1862
at Pittsburg Landing
Ephraim A Hubbel
Lieut April 20 from wounds

49 14
Wounded May 12 1862 at Raymond Miss
Joseph M Jones
Lieut March 1865

50
Milton G Judd
Transferred to Cavalry corps Aug 1 1863
Lieut June must out

51 14
1882 St Louis Mo
1885 Louisville Ill
Abner C Knudsen
Lieut Jan 13 1864/1886 Scott City Scott & Kansas

52
John A Kelly
Lieut March 30 1862 at Marion Ill

53
John J Kinnig
Lieut Feb 20 1862 at Paducah Ky of 3rd entry

54
Wounded April 6 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Tenn
Admitted June 13 1861 Albion Iowa
1885 Albion Iowa
Sylvester M King
Discharged Sep 29 1862 at Jackson Tenn

55
John W McDonald
Wounded April 6 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Tenn
Admitted June 13 1861 Winfield Kansas
Discharged Sep 29 1862 at Jackson Tenn

56⁺ 17Joseph Morrison
Wounded May 12th 1863 at Raymond Miss
Adams June 13th 61 Schuylkill Pa

Veteran

57 18

Theodore McGee

Wounded April 6th 1862 Pittsburg Landing Tenn
1887Livermore Iowa Dis Jun 13th 186458⁺ 19

Robert H. Meem

Wounded May 12th 1863 at Raymond MissLied since must cut
Veteran Lied Aug 4th 1871 at Tanna Ill

59

Patrick Maloney

Lied at St Louis Mo Nov 24th 186260⁺ 20

John McFarland

Wounded April 6th 1862 Pittsburg Landing Tenn

Veteran

Reputed dead

61 21

Reuben B. Moody

Wounded April 6th 1862 Pittsburg Landing Tenn
Adams June 13th 61 Schuylkill PaDis Jun 13th 1864

62 22

Alexander Martin

Adams June 13th 61

Cottontail Jasper Co Mo

Veteran 1856 Parkville Platte Co

63

William H. Harris

Recpt

Wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing TennDischarged Oct 12th 1862 at Jackson Tenn

1883 Octin Wright Co Mo

Since dead

64

William H. Miller

Died at Okla Ill Feb 16th 1862

65-23

Samuel P. Martin

Admitted June 18 61

Settled Jasper Co Mo
Feb 1864 Parkville Platte Co Mo

66-24

James McGough

Died Jan 18 64

67

Thomas Nicholson

Died Nov 18 1861 at Cairo Ill

68

John M. Osborn

Admitted 1862

Went to Kansas 91 Stark Neosho Co Kan

Discharged at Keokuk Iowa Oct 31 62

69

Ruben E. Osburn

Died March 28 1862 at St Louis Mo of Typhoid fever

70-24-

Daniel O'Leary

Died Aug 24 1864

Whereabouts unknown 1864/1865 - Tipton Indiana

Discharged Aug 27 1864 near Atlanta Ga

John A. Porter Tipton Tipton Co Ind

Died at Salina 26 Sept 19 89

Discharged at St Louis Mo August 1862

1865 - Salina Mo

71

Admitted 1862

Missouri Ill

Secor Woodford Co

72

Thomas Patterson

Died Oct 28 1861 at Brown City Ill

73-26-

Samuel Prond

Deserted April 6 62 at Pittsburg Learning Tenn was arrested at Leavenworth

Returned to company Nov 15 1863 tried and sentenced to lose all pay and allowances & one hundred dollars additional Penalties as Veteran Volunteer Jan 28 1864 Deserted at

Atworth Ga June 28 1864

Admitted June 13 61

Leavenworth Texas

1861

Longview Texas

1867 Ft Worth Tex

can Tex & Pacific RR

74

John Ross
 Wounded at ~~St~~ Donelson Tenn Feb 15th 1862
 Missing while on march Dec 10th Feb 15th 1864 afterwards ascertained to
 have been killed

75

Stephen C Robb

Killed in action at Pittsburg Tenn Aug²² Tenn

76

Jashua Robb

77

Lied April 28th 1862 at Raymond Miss of Chronic Bronchitis
 Eli Patchiff

Killed in action at Raymond Miss May 12th 1863

78⁺ 27

Orestes S Sampson

Return

Killed April 1865 -

79 28

John H. Spet

Sept at Vicksburg
 1887 Hermann & Co. Lintey

Pan Dickburg Blockade April 1863 Cadmus June 1881 Central City Dakota Tenn
 " March 1886 Battle River "

80 29

David Schmidt

Wounded at Britton Tenn Tenn Sep 1st 1862/83 Chautauk Nesho Co Kansas
 " " Raymond Miss May 12th 1863 1887 Eckleton Nesho Co "
 Cadmus June 13th 81 Cuba Falls Nesho Co Li. Jan 13 1864

81

James H. Scott

Discharged Feb 5th 1863 at St Louis Mo

Killed at Vicksburg on Dec 22nd
 Erie Mich

82

John Solomon

Lied at Vicksburg Miss July 18th 1863 of bilious fever

83 John Shot
Wounded at Pittsburg Landing Tenn April 6 1862
" " Brittons Lane " Apr 1st 1862
Killed in battle at
Discharged Jan 8 1862 at Jackson Tenn

84 Charles A Stewart
Admitted June 13th 1861 Normal Ill Discharged at St Louis Mo August 12th 1862
" 1862 General Order 1862

85 Lewis J. James A. Hatten
Wounded Feb 15 1862 at St. Donelson Tenn.
Killed in action at Brittons Lane Tenn Apr 1st 1862

86 30 William R. Thoma
Wounded April 6 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Tenn.
Dis Jan 29 1864

87 David West
Discharged Nov 28 1861 at Bridgeport Mo

88 Charles A Winslow
Admitted June 13th 1861 Discharged Nov 28 1861 at Bridgeport Mo
Marysville Mo

89 Reuben J. Kern
Missing from bridge on R & A RR near Humboldt Tenn
supposed to have been killed

90 34 Asa Wilson
Wounded at Raymond Mississippi 12 1863 Dis Jan 1864
Admitted June 13th 1861 Normal Ill

91 32 James B. Greenman
Dis Jan 18 1864 Marysville Mo
Admitted June 13th 1861

List of recruits added to 'E' in 2nd Ill Inf after original muster into US Service with date of enlistment & in the order they served

1 33 Isaac F. Lawton June 23rd Alton Ill

Promoted Sgt Jan 1st 1863

Address June 13th 61

Leroy William Cook

Lie June 13th 64

John F. Miller June 18th 61

Killed in action at Pittsburg Landing Tenn April 6th 62

3^d James A. Morrison June 15th Alton Ill

Address June 19th 61

Alton Ill

Lie June 20th 61 afterward died

Discharged Dec 1st 1861 at Bad Ft Mo

Thomas W. Krugan June 19th 61 Alton Ill

Killed in action at Raymond Miss May 12th 1868

George F. March July 10th 1861 St Louis Mo

Wounded May 29th 63 at Vicksburg Miss

July 29th 64 near Atlanta Ga

Address June 13th 61

Peter O. Newington Ill

6th 34 Lewis Long June 19th 1861 Alton Ill

Wounded May 29th 63 at Vicksburg Miss

Address June 13th 61

Sum Springs Ark Roundel Kinnor

7th 35 Jacob Hock June 19th 1861 Alton Ill

Discharged May 2nd 62 before Vicksburg Miss

Capt when Mustered out July 16th 65

Reenlisted Oct 28th 1863

Stephen R. Carter July 4th Alton Ill

Wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Tenn

Address June 13th 61

Alton Ill

Discharged Sep 21st 62 at Jackson Tenn

9

Joel E. King Aug 25 1861 Capt Grandeur Mo

Address June 13 84 1885

Bred at Fairfield Iowa June 1st 1890

Discharged at Cin O Oct 11th 1862

10

Marshall Iowa Fairfield Marshall co Iowa

Alexander E. Bettes Sep 26th 1861 Chilton Ill

Wounded April 6th 1862 at Pittsburg Landing Tenn
Died 1864

Transferred to medical corps Dec 15 1865

11

John A. Edmiston Sep 1st 1861 Capt Grandeur Mo

Promoted Capt Cleveland Dec 1st 1861

" 1st Lieutenant Feb 18th 1862

" Captain August 8th 1864 Address June 13 84 Chilton Ill

Mustered out July 10 1865

Captured near Atlanta Ga July 22nd 1864, Discharged Sep 28th 1864

12

James H. Hutchison Oct 2nd Chilton Ill

Wounded Feb 15 1862

Died at Cin Ohio March 19 1862

13

George W. Morgan Oct 2nd 1861 Chilton Ill

Died Sep 15 1862 at Jackson Tenn of dysentery

14

Isaac R. Porter Oct 2nd 1861 Chilton Ill

Address June 13 84
Hannibal City Ill

Discharged Oct 19 1862 at Jackson Tenn

15 x 3 7

James H. Beem Dec 20th Bred at Mo
1865 -

Died 1880 Aug 29 Veteran

16

Charles E. Pierce Dec 11th 1861 Bred at Mo

Discharged March 24th 1862 from Grand Co Ill

17 38

Address June 1864
 De Witt Lewis Co Ill
 1886 Leroy Ill
 18

George R. Batt Dec 20 1861 Dues for Am

Vetera Mustered at July 16 1865

John H Hudson April 23^d 1862 Pittsburg Leominster Ill

Died May 7th 1862 at St Louis Mo of Typhoid fever

19

Samuel Richards Aug 14th 1862 Jackson Tenn

Promoted commissary Capt April 23rd 1863 Promoted Captain

39

Frederick Moldenhaw

Enlisted March 28th 1864 at Clinton Ill Mustered into U.S. Service at Springfield Ill
 April 24th 1864

Vetera July 16 1865

40

William R. Smith

Enlisted March 26th 1864 at Clinton Ill Mustered into U.S. Service at Springfield Ill
 April 24th 1864 1885 Terre Haute Ind 127th Regt 3d at

Mustered out July 16 1865

41

William R. Kelly

Enlisted at Clinton Ill Mustered into U.S. Service at Springfield Ill
 April 24th 1864

Mustered out July 16 1865

42

Thomas B. Phillip

Enlisted at Clinton Ill Mustered into U.S. Service at Springfield Ill
 April 24th 1864 1886 Slater Saline Co Mo

Mustered out July 16 1865 Died Slater Mo May 1868

43

44

Henry D. Rimmels

Joined the company at Oxford, Miss, employed as cook Mustered into service
 as colored undercook March 12th 1864 to take effect March 2nd 1865
 Address June 1864 Mustered out July 16 1865
 Clinton Ill

Instructions for breaking and management of bird dogs

- 1st Commence at from four to five months old
- 2^d Teach them to down charge in a room Put them into the proper position ^{at a time} hind legs under the body & on the ground between fore paws Train a few minutes
- 3^d Teach them to fetch & bring
- 4th Take cord from 15 to 20 feet long Fasten one end around dogs neck & fix the other firmly to the ground After getting him accustomed to the restraint take him to the peg and make him down below to peg in the proper position then away but if the star check him by the end drag him back to the peg & make him down again Train in this manner until nothing will make him stir After he does this properly lead him around & make him down often never allowing him to move until touched
- 5th Train him to range in field where there is one game with another dog
- 6th To break on birds Have him fast with string 15 feet long Let him off up wind when he springs the first bird follow him crying down until he obeys then take him back to where the bird first rose pull him back until he came to down whenever a bird rises
- 7th To bring a bitch in heat Give 7 to Ten drops tincture of cantharides ^{a day} twice
- 8th Must give half ounce of salt in warm water & in twenty four hours ten grains Dover powder Keep warm and fed on rich broth
- 9th To drive away fleas Take vasopamful of snuff to point of gun stop & wash ^{carefully}
- 10th In distempers Colomel & Tartar Emetic are very useful to retain secretions

Bicarb Potass $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Calc Rhiz $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Mix & add Boiling Water \mathfrak{viii}
 Let stand two hours filter
 & add Spiritus Vin $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Tinc Alii Mentha Viridis $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Add white sugar to an
 agreeable Sweetness
 Teaspoonful every hour
 to children

Brown Leguand
 Prescription for Epitaphy

Lactide of Salasa $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Bromide of Potass $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Bromide of Ammonia $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Bicarb Potass $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Infusum Columbo $\mathfrak{z}\text{aa}$ \mathfrak{vii}
 Teaspoonful before
 each of the three meals
 and three teaspoonfuls
 at bedtime

Liqueur Bismuth & Ammonia Citras

Sub Nitrate Bismuth 1236 gr
 Nitric Acid 800 gr
 Citric Acid powder 1200 gr
 Alcohol 16 ounces

Aqua Ammonia
 Aqua destillata

Dissolve by gradual
 addition the bismuth in nitric acid add to this
 solution the citric acid dissolved in 4oz water and
 apply gentle heat if necessary to form perfect solution.
 Then add water of ammonia in small
 quantities until the precipitate formed is redissolved.
 And solution neutral add the alcohol and
 sufficient distilled water to measure one gallon

Record of Liquors sold by J. A. Edmunds. & Co in quant
ities of one gallon and upwards

Aug 10	A. & Safford	10 5/8 gal Rye	To Retail -	To whom sold
" "	" "	8 bot bitter	" "	A. & Safford
" 11	my McSherry	1 gal Rye	For Bitter	Himself
" 12	Thomas Wooley	1 gal Corn Whis.	" Pickles	Willoughby Remond
" 19	Asbury Smallwood	1 gal Whis.	Bitter	A. Smallwood
" 23	She. Ottenburger	1 gal Corn Whis.	For Pickles	Himself
" "	Stranger	1 " " "	" "	"
" 27	Thomas McSherry	1 " " "	For Medicine	"
" 31	John McCabe	4 gal Rye	Cherry Borne	"
Sept 1	Asbury Smallwood	1 " "	Bitter	"
" 4	Dr. B. Lewis	1 " Corn Whis.	Retail	"
" 10	Asbury Smallwood	1 " Whis.	Bitter	"
" 13	Wm. N. Dubois	4 " Rye	For "	"
" 13	" "	4 " "	" "	"
" 23	Asbury Smallwood	1 1/2 " Rye	" Bitter	"
" 24	W. L. Herold	1 gal "	" "	"
" 26	W. J. Judd	4 " "	" Retail	"
" "	" "	4 " "	" "	"
" "	" "	2 " "	" "	"
" 27	W. L. Herold	1 " "	" Bitter	Himself
" 28	" "	1 " "	" "	"
" 29	Jos. L. O'Brien	1 1/2 " Whiskey	" "	"
Oct 1	W. L. Herold	1 1/2 " "	" "	"
" 4	A. Herold	1 " Whiskey	" "	"
" 8	A. Herold	2 1/2 " "	" "	"
" 13	W. L. Herold	1 gal "	" "	"
" 14	W. L. Herold	1 gal "	" "	"
" 15	John McStay	2 " "	" "	Trans McQuinn
" 15	Trans McQuinn	1 " "	" "	Himself
" 17	W. L. Herold	1 " "	" "	"
" 19	W. L. Herold	1 " "	" "	"
" 21 at	W. L. Herold	1 " "	" "	for Johnson
" 24	A. Herold	1 " "	" "	Himself
" 25	Albrighton	1 " "	" "	"
" 27	Andrew Rose	1 " "	" "	"
" "	W. L. Herold	2 " "	" "	"
" 31	W. L. Herold	1 " "	" "	"
Nov. 5	Mrs. McCabe	1 gal "	" "	"
" 8	Stranger	1 " Whiskey	" "	"
" 9	W. L. Herold	1 gal "	" "	"

On the 15th day of April 1861 the Proclamation of Gov Yates was received in Clinton County for the immediate organization of six regiments of volunteers. ~~At the public~~ ^{the public} meeting was published in the Transcript of the 18th ~~and the 19th~~ The People of Lee with Lee without distinction of party are requested to meet in mass meeting in Clinton at 2 P M on Friday April 19 for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the American government & the honor of the American flag Let every of all parties turn out No party is to be presented but the people will be urged to maintain the Union as our fathers have done. On the 19th after the passage of a long series of resolutions Gov Yates issued the government Proclamation & called for volunteers over our heads. Promptly a company was organized & the following officers elected: Capt Eben Richards 1st Lieut Henry Pharo 2nd Lieut J. B. Bullock 3rd Lieut J. M. North. The intense excitement that prevailed at that time may be inferred from the language taken from the Transcript. The cause is the only topic of conversation business is almost entirely suspended. Men talk think & read nothing else. Many of our people forget to eat and neglect to sleep so intensely do they feel upon this subject. A number of the members of the Company was at once made to the governor but it was found that glaucy men then turned the number necessary for the six regiments had been offered when this news was received & men who had left their homes to enter the service of the country were left in a state of disappointment. Arrangements were at once made to go into camp at Clintonville & await another call. Under the order of the Legislature authorizing troops for state service the Company was accepted and ordered to report at Camp Dodge near Joliet. On Saturday May 4th the leaders of Clinton presented the Company with a beautiful silk flag made with their own hands. The presentation address was made by Miss Lydia Indian Chapin with this charge: "I need it will for it may be, Master Clark & Edward Foster, Lele Goodrich responded in behalf of the Company. That honor was worn out in service but by God's hand it shall be by the one who has with us today. On Friday May 10th the company embarked for Joliet. The following extract is from the Transcript of that date: "As soon as the Company is sighted in affections have taken place. In the endeavor to express emotions too great for their words they have called on God to bless them. Brothers & Sisters & sweet hearts & friends & wife are their departing ones. Brothers & sisters, The original must roll out of Clinton last one hundred & one men were ordered. Their cooperation was physicians 2 Farmers 60 & many on horse. There were 1000 men. The order was to march 44 hours & then to stay in Joliet but some could not lie & the youngest sent down 18. Soon after arriving at Joliet the 20th Regt was organized & this assigned as Co C. The regimental officers were to be Marched by William Erwin 1st Lieut J. B. Goodrich 2nd Lieut J. M. North 3rd Lieut J. B. Bullock. Goodrich was persuaded that a military officer may be true in a few years. When I heard the lips would & laugh and then military life the when the guards were mounted in den form and the sentries were then both filled with a great sense of their responsibility as though they were in the face of the enemy armed with nothing more dangerous than a quip of Philadel. Although at the time to many the phrase "forbid" yet to the soldierly bearing & proficiency inculcated at Camp Dodge. One of the most important of the regiment was the 18th 1861 the regiment was marched into the United States service by Capt Otter. And a 1000 soldiers left Joliet in 1861. Men can face the regiment mostly young & large people. Strong farmers like Peter and they were the first of spring against of volunteers he has not seen

June 18 the regiment took the car for Ottumwa & arrived June 19 & went into camp at what
was christened Camp Pope here we first casualty occurred & until July 5 the time was
spent drilling on the morning of July 6 we embarked on board the steamer Sarah Ellen
and arrived the next of assembled there and started for Hannibal Mo landed at the
River a few miles below St Louis & a few days afterwards received a written consent of
Gen Leake to remain here to be vaccinated & sent on the 8th & received a complete outfit of arms
& accoutrements On the morning of the 10 we embarked on the steamer City of Ottumwa
and for Leake's Landing Mo when we arrived at Hannibal This was our first exposure
in the enemies country and an eye a specimen at a time life was of the most active
character You all remember the many deaths occurred with Leake & Reese and
our daily work upon the fortifications We had a great deal of sickness here & when we
were ordered to march Aug 30 many of the boys had to be left in Hospital On the 31st the
regiment were encamped at Leake Mo when on Sept 1st we were ordered by Gen Porter
with about 600 troops He made a speech announcing that we were to occupy his little
strong the new medicine for the purpose of driving the rebels from Missouri But the late
sickness & illness of Leake & Reese was off again The day before they had landed at
Leake's Landing & a great number of unwilling men who registered his name at the
St Charles Hotel as Edw Grant Bay Mo He arrived & remained about the 15 of Sept
and broke camp & returned to Leake's Landing when after resting a day or two we embarked
for River Point Mo when we landed on the most unhealthy Camp ground I ever entered
The water was very poor & in fact as many as 40 men in Hospital were laid out
During the fall from 15 to 20 men would be a patient with fever and about Oct 10 we
embarked again & returned to Leake's Landing when in connection with the 11th Mo & 12th Mo about
of Taylor's battery co took up position under command of Col Plummer in front of a
line of breast for Leake Mo when on Oct 21 we fought our first battle although
there was not much bloodshed W R Thomas was severely injured from a cannon
shot & some men were injured afterwards Leake from injuries received He returned
to Leake's Landing & River Point & after a short rest returned into Kentucky in view of Leake's Mo 21st
of Dec 1862 found us again in camp at River Pt when arrived until the night of
Jan 3 when we embarked on the Clark boat & started up the Leake River on 5
landed 4 miles below Fort Henry & Leake Mo in it except the 13 found us in line
of battle in view of Fort Leake when during the next three days were continually
shelling the fort Leake Mo Leake Mo killed & lost Leake Mo Leake Mo
J A Leake & J B Robt wounded on March 6 we embarked on a steamer Leake Mo
& on the 14th landed at Leake Mo on the 24 we moved on to Hannibal
remained in camp 2. Leake Mo moved out about 10 miles & went into camp
On the morning of Sunday April 6 the Leake Mo all surrounded & we all surrounded
our successful exposure during this terrible siege during which B D Brown E O Hobbins
J F Miller & Stephen L Robt were killed & twenty three wounded after during the next two
months we participated in the siege continually engaged in fighting skirmishes & picket
duty with few exceptions on the 5th of June we marched north west & on the 8th arrived
at Leake Mo & were assigned to picket duty when we remained until Aug 15
when we moved to Leake Mo On Aug 31 we & Leake Mo for Leake Mo & Leake Mo
were engaged in battle at Leake Mo which Gen Grant said considering

The number engaged & overwhelming force of the enemy was the last fight of the war to that date we had on Monday at ^{the battle of} the ^{21st} of July. On the 4th we arrived at Jackson & remained quietly in camp until Oct 22 when we moved to R & B Bridge near Humboldt La as bridge guards then we were recalled to Jackson & started southward with Genl. Sigsbee in command in camp at Ft. George Tenn from Nov 11 to 23 when we marched south & arrived at Oxford Miss where we were assigned to guard duty & remained until Christmas when we marched northward & spent a week in Tallahassee Fla. then on in the car when we resumed the march through Holly Springs, La. & arrived at Leesville La arriving at Memphis on Jan 21 when we remained until Feb 20 when we embarked on steam locomotives & started down the Mississippi. On the 24 landed at Lake Providence La where we remained until March 16 when we moved to Bayou Lafourche & remained until April 18 when we embarked on the Commercial & moved to Natchez Miss & in a few days started on the Mississippi march to the river of Vicksburg we struck the river again at Grand Gulf Miss & crossed on the 31st & moved on to on May 2nd engaged in battle at Port Gibson Louisiana we moved until May 12 we fought the battle of Raymond where Genl. Sherman. This is Churton & Col. Ralston were killed & Col. Wilson, Maj. Jones, & Minnie Sevier, Schmidt & Gott were wounded. On the 14th engaged at H in assault on Jackson Miss & on 16th Champion Hill where Genl. Sherman was wounded & remained in camp on 18th took our place in the line crossing Vicksburg on the 22nd in general assault. Genl. Sherman, B. Taylor & Genl. Sigsbee were the only general officers of the line that crossed the enemy's works but we only stayed until night when we were engaged in continual fighting & skirmishing until until July 4 when we marched into the city the 2nd Regt to enter the rebel strong hold. You see that march of about 100 miles through a solid layer of rocks, clay, & other obstacles with only a few days of rest we were again assigned to guard duty & remained until Nov 7 1862 when we went into camp at Big Bayou Miss where we remained until about Feb 4 when we started on what is known as the Vicksburg campaign through Jackson Miss. After a few days we reached Meridian after a few days returned through Canton Miss & arrived at Vicksburg. During this time we were engaged in a number of battles & about March 1st a report of the Confederacy having recaptured Vicksburg we were ordered to start for Vicksburg. We left the Mississippi river via Cairo to Sparta La. & then from there arrived at Vicksburg on April 22 1864. The 9th March 20th when we were ordered to report at Vicksburg. Both of which we did on April 22. We remained in camp until April 28 about May 12 moved up to Lake Umbagog & landed at Lehigh Tenn. Marched via Raleigh Tenn. Humboldt La. & Thru. Smith Creek got to Genl. Sherman's army at Coworth La on Jan 7 1864 moved to left of Sherman's line & were continually skirmishing & marching in the front of Atlanta until July 21 when we were engaged at what has been called the Battle of the Clouds where Genl. Sherman's army was killed & Genl. Sherman was wounded on July 22 on the same hill we were attacked by the rebels & after a desperate fight

Wash. Jan

resulted in the capture of 8 men & Captures & Surge. I found & 8 men, wounded &
John M. Peart has his feelings hurt. Our morning report for July 24 shows
one sergeant & one private for duty, 1 officer & 8 men. Prisoners about 200 under
a detached service. 2 officers & 16 men when captured I was taken to Mason
Ga. thence to Charleston S.C. & after a confinement of a little more than two
months was exchanged & reported for duty at Atlanta Sept 28th 64 our men
were taken to Andersonville by train to Mullin & finally exchanged at
Memphis, Tenn. in Feb 1865. Des. Jones lost his arm & died from
cold, Exhaustion & starvation after exchange. Men were the same men after
An my return I found 1 sergeant & two men present for duty a total of 13
men belonging to the Co quite a contrast from the list of strength & present
men who left the camp in 1861. Then being but about 20 men in the Co, most
are were assigned to Hurd's 3rd Div 19th Corps as guards we remained until
Atlanta. We sailed Nov 14 when we started on Sherman's march to the sea. we
were soon mounted & during that march were constantly engaged in scout duty
Meeting with many narrow escapes & exciting adventures. Until we had nearly
marched into Savannah. In Dec 25 1864 we remained here until about the
middle of January we embarked on the Atlanta ocean & landed at Beaufort
S.C. and started on the S. Carolina campaign after enduring 9th day's march &
Chimney are arrived at Columbia S.C. on Jan 20 & marched via Cheraw to Eutaw
& arrived at Fayetteville. Then on Jan 26 arrived at Goldsboro. After a stay of
four days march for Raleigh. We arrived there. Received news of
the surrender of Lee's army at the Appomattox & of the arrival of
Gen. Lincoln at Raleigh. Then marched to Alexandria Va.
7th Div. Participated in the grand review at the City of Washington
after remaining in the vicinity of Washington about a month we were ordered
to Louisville Ky to be mustered out of the service. We arrived there on
July 16 and were duly mustered out & ordered to report at Chicago
for final payment & discharge. When we arrived on the 25th of July 1865
we were ordered to be soldiers & but a very small amount of
our money had been allowed at Chicago. On July 26 of one hundred & twenty
men who have belonged to the 7th Div. party have been known to leave
the ship that knows not why. We found nearly 16 different states were 4 years
& longer boys in the service & participated in 13 battles. Done. A. Sugar & numerous
Chimney made Sherman's march to the sea & the South Carolina campaign &
now comrades my task is done. This has been written at a very short
notice and is full of my defects. My greatest difficulty was not what to write
but what I could best leave out. If you have followed me through the
days and months & years of our army life together if you have been able
to recall some of the pleasant scenes that have transpired around our camp fire
if you have been enabled to recall the arduous trials of our campaign when
we were with us to day. We are lost to sight. But live in memory. My object
will have been accomplished & I will be happy to hear

Seed from diatom & wound ~~other~~ ~~one~~ ~~such~~

|||||

||

Resigned

|||

Killed in battle

|||||

Adolus known

|||||

Adolus unknown

~~In Act of exp of tem~~ |||||

In Act of exp of tem

|||||

Resentive

|||||

Seed from wound

|||||

Discharged & disabled

|||||

Discharged in act of violence

|||||

37

11

5

53

53

6

112

86	Plot Hilchett	1500	
89	Edge Beck	500	✓
96	Richard Hoth	500	✓
104	Coon Raster	1100	✓
105	Rhodan Throasher	750	✓
107	John Hall	250	✓
122	L. H. Henson Jun	400	
129	Robin Spencer	2100	✓
162	W. H. Thurdy	200	

Meeting of "E" Co Monday evening Jan 3rd J. M. North elected pres
 ter. Motion of M. E. Church made on app to permit claim
 to the app book & L for 25th on motion this proposition was
 accepted on motion Port & Ryer came off to court on claim
 on motion Port instructed to engage hds. Edmister appointed com
 on badges on motion adjourned

Substitute for Louis Power

Subst. Opium 77
 " Sassafras 77
 " Camphor 77
 Saccharum 77

Mix thoroughly
 Med & Surg Reporter July 24 1869

WATER-PROOF CLOTH.—To make water-proof cloth take two pounds and four ounces of alum, and dissolve it in ten gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the

same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. The cloth is immersed for one hour in the solution, and stirred occasionally, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water and dried again. This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers of a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta-percha or India-rubber cloth.

WOOD STAINING.—White woods become dark, like walnut, if they are painted over with a concentrated aqueous solution of permanganate of potassa, which should be tepid at the time. The wood of pear and cherry trees is rapidly stained; white woods, as for instance, the acacia (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), resist a longer time; and resinous woods, like fir, are more difficultly acted on. The rationale is that the permanganate of potassa is decomposed by the woody fibre; brown peroxide of manganese is precipitated and fixed by the potassa, which is afterward removed by washing with water. The wood, after having become dry, is varnished, and is then not readily distinguished from naturally dark woods.

EXIRS.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF MORPHIA.—It is certain that one of the most important aids to the physician in his professional labors is the employment of remedies subcutaneously. If this method were confined alone to one agent, morphia, it ought to confer immortality upon the discoverer. We have ourselves experienced the immense value of this form of employment of the alkaloids of opium, and cannot too fully express our thankfulness for its benefits.

If the instruments used are perfectly clean, and the solution free from extraneous bodies, we do not believe unpleasant results will ever occur when morphia is injected under the skin. In this form, the drug acts with much greater intensity and rapidity; the duration of its effects is prolonged; it is well tolerated by the stomach; does not produce cerebral disturbance; seldom constipates the bowels; in short, morphia hypodermically used becomes, so to speak, a new remedy, or an old one with its value a thousand times enhanced.

In cases of insomnia, resulting from excited nervous action, its employment in this form affords the physician ready and safe means of relieving his suffering patient. Acute pain, from bowel affections, rheumatism, etc., is almost instantly mitigated, and the patient put in condition to be favorably influenced by such other remedies as the case may require. In short, there is no form of disease in which morphia is better given by the mouth than placed under the skin.

The initial dose for an adult man is regarded to be from one-sixth to one-fourth grain; for a woman, it should be smaller, — from one-eighth to one-sixth. We prefer the acetate to any of the other salts of morphia; indeed, it is difficult to understand how the sulphate of morphia came to be more favorably regarded by physicians than the acetate. An organic acid, in combination with the alkaloid, certainly more exactly corresponds with its natural condition, as it exists in the dried juice of the poppy; and theoretically we ought to regard it with favor.

A NEW MYRRH MIXTURE.

Editor Boston Journal of Chemistry:

I send you a formula for a myrrh mixture which I have prepared here, and find very useful as a tonic in place of the Griffiths mixture. It will keep any length of time, and is quite agreeable to the taste. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls half an hour after each meal.

You are at liberty to publish it, with any improvement you may think proper.

Yours truly,

H. H. HILL, M. D.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 29, 1869.

MIXTURE OF MYRRH AND PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

R. Gum myrrh Turkey, aa. 5ij.
 Pyrophos. iron, 5v.
 Sugar, 3x.
 Tinct. ol. gaultheria, 5ss.
 Brandy, 5ij ss.
 Aqua, 5ij ss.
 Carb. magnesia, 3j.

Tincture the myrrh with the brandy, then mix the tinctures with the magnesia and sugar rubbed together, add the water gradually and filter. Then add the iron, and, when fully dissolved, filter again. Alcohol may be substituted for the brandy.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

Editor Boston Journal of Chemistry:

The frequent difficulty experienced by physicians in affording prompt relief in cases of burns induces me to offer to them, through your paper, two remedies or applications which have served me well in the cases above named: frequently affording almost instant relief to pain, and preventing the separation of the cuticle in cases where a blister seemed inevitable. The first is, to envelop the injured part immediately with the pulp of the raw potato. The second is, to apply linen cloths, dipped in a mixture of sweet cream and subnitrate of bismuth, in the proportion of one ounce of the latter to a pint of the former, repeated once in two or three hours. In cases which are first visited three or four days after the accident, I have found the latter application to answer the best of the two.

A. H. LAMPHEAR, M. D.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Aug. 9, 1869.

VOLATILE LINIMENT.

Editor Journal of Chemistry:

I wish to call attention to a new formula for volatile liniment. I propose to substitute cod-liver for olive oil, thus:

R. Liquor ammoniac, f 3 j
 Oleum morrhuae, f 3 ij M.

Such a formula may have been used before, but if so I have never seen it. It makes an elegant preparation, and combines a tonic effect with that of the liniment. It is a valuable mode of administering the oil by inunction in chronic and wasting diseases of children, rheumatism, etc.

G. W. H. KEMPER, M. D.

A NEW Strychnine Colloidon. — M. Carlo Paresi gives, in the *Gazette de Turin*, the following recipe: — Colloidon, 100 parts; carbolic acid, 10 parts; tannin, 5 parts; benzoic acid, 3 parts. Agitate until a perfect solution is formed. It is of a brownish color, gives a pellicle similar to ordinary colloidon, and instantly coagulates blood.

PHARMACY.

ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

By Wm. Procter, Jr.

A correspondent having requested us to re-publish our article on this subject, to be found at page 215, vol. 28th, of this Journal, (1856), we take advantage of the occasion to modify and extend it somewhat, as well because that volume is now out of print, as because some improvements have occurred since that time.

EXTRACT OF LEMON.

Take of the exterior rind of lemons, two ounces.
Alcohol 95°, (deodorized), two pints.
Recent oil of lemons, three fluidounces.

Expose the rind to the air until partially dried, then bruise it in a wedge-wood mortar, and add it to the alcohol, with agitation, until the color is extracted; then add the oil, and, if it does not immediately dissolve and become clear, let it stand, with occasional agitation, for a day or two and filter.

The color for this extract may be obtained from safflower, but, for many reasons, it is better to use the natural lemon color. The object of exposing the rind is to avoid weakening the alcohol, which should be as pure as possible. When the materials used are the best, and the extract is well corked in a full bottle, it improves by standing a few weeks before filtering.

EXTRACT OF ORANGE.

Take of the exterior rind of fresh oranges, two ounces.
Alcohol, 95°, a pint.
Recent oil of orange, two fluidounces.

Proceed as in the recipe for Extract of Lemons.

It is much more difficult to obtain oil of orange in a fit state for making this extract than that of lemons; and none should be used that is not perfectly free from the terebinthinate odor developed by exposure and age. In purchasing the oil for this purpose, it should be put into small bottles nearly full, closely sealed and kept in a dark place.

EXTRACT OF BITTER ALMONDS.

Take of Oil of bitter almonds, two fluidrachms.
Alcohol, (95°), a pint.
Tincture of turmeric or safflower, half a fluidrachm or q. s.

Mix them. The directions accompanying this preparation should state that it is poisonous in quality.

It is not unusual, in England, to deprive the oil of bitter almonds, to be used for flavoring, of its hydrocyanic acid, before diluting it. As some may prefer to do this, to secure their preparation from the danger always incident to selling so potent a poison as the oil of bitter almonds for culinary purposes, even as a solution, we offer the following process for removing the poison.

EXTRACT OF BLACK PEPPER—EXTRACT OF CAPSICUM.

These are made from powdered pepper and capsicum in the manner directed for ginger, except that the sugar be omitted, and a sufficiency of alcohol used to make the measure of two pints.

EXTRACT OF CELERY.

This extract, like the two preceding it, is employed as a condiment for meat sauces, rather than pastry. In France, the leaves and fruit, or seed, so called, are distilled to get a volatile oil called Huile d'ache, and the extract used there is probably an alcoholic solution of the oil of celery. The extract of celery used in this country is made from the seeds by percolating them with concentrated alcohol. The following recipe affords a good preparation:—

Take of Celery seeds, (*Apium graveolens*), two ounces.
Deodorized alcohol, (95 per cent.)
Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Bruise the seeds finely, pack them in a small percolator, and gradually pour on a pint of alcohol; then add water, until first a pint of tincture and then a pint of infusion have passed; mix these, triturate with a drachm of carbonate of magnesia, and filter through paper. As thus made, extract of celery has a light brown color, an agreeable odor, and a well marked taste of celery.

EXTRACT OF SOUP HERBS.

Take of Thyme, sweet majorum, sweet basil, summer savory, each an ounce.
Celery seed, a drachm.

Bruise them together until reduced to powder, and percolate with sufficient diluted alcohol to make a pint of extract. The menstruum should be made with deodorized alcohol. Some prefer to add grated lemon peel, half an ounce, and either a little onion or garlic.

EXTRACT OF CORIANDER.

Take of Coriander, in powder, four ounces.
Oil of Coriander, a fluidrachm.
Alcohol, (95°), a pint and a half.
Water, half a pint.

Mix the alcohol and water, then add the coriander, previously mixed with the oil, and macerate for twenty-four hours, with occasional agitation, finally decant the liquid from the dregs, put these in a percolator, and pour on the decanted liquid; when this disappears, add sufficient diluted alcohol to make the percolate measure two pints.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

Take of Vanilla of good quality, an ounce.
Coarse granular sugar, two ounces.
Simple syrup, a pint.
Diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Cut the vanilla transversely in small sections, and triturate it with the sugar

XVII.—TARWATER (AQUA PICEA.)

Dose from gr. i.—gr. x.

Diseases: Excessive putrid secretion, bronchioectasies, gangrene of the lungs, tuberculosis pulmonalis, emphysema, as an antiseptic par excellence.

XVIII.—OLEUM TEREBINTH RECTIFICATUM.

Dose from 1-2 drops.

Diseases as above.

XIX.—OLEUM CADINUM.

Dose from 2-4 drops.

Disease: Emphysema (Leiblinger.)

XX.—AQUA AMYGDALARUM AMARUM CONCENTRA.

Dose from 10-20 grains.

Diseases: Used as a sedative in painful affections of the larynx and the rest of the respiratory organs; in excessive irritation of the mucous membrane. Used as a corrective in the liquor ferri sesquichloride and other irritating substances.

XXI.—SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

Dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Diseases as above.

XXII.—TINCTURA OPII.

Dose from 1-3 grains.

Diseases as above.

XXIII.—EXTRACT HYOSCYAMI.

Dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grains.

Highly recommended by Fieber, in whooping-cough, intense bronchitis, and tarrhs of the bronchia of a spasmodic character.

XXIV.—EXTRACT CANNABIS INDICA.

Dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grains.

Diseases: For painful coughing in tuberculosis pulmonalis.

XXV.—EXTRACT CONII MACULATA.

Dose from gr. i.—vi.

Disease: Incessant irritation of the larynx.

XXVI.—BELLADONNA.

In whooping cough with nocturnal exacerbation.

XXVII.—ATROPIUM SULPHURICUM.

Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 20 ounces of water.

XXVIII.—SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 20 ounces of water.

Against paroxysms of cough with a periodic character, produces congestion and even hæmorrhage of the lungs.

XXIX.—GLYCERINUM.

Used by Demarquay in connection with tannin, 1 part of tannin, 50 parts of glycerine, 100 parts of water.

V.—TANNIC ACID.

Dose from 5-20 grains.

Diseases: As above, especially against croup of the larynx and the œdem of the glottis.

Its effect is also antiseptic. The solution cannot be kept long. After a short time it becomes flabby by a precipitate of gallic acid.

VI.—SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Dose from 5-10 grains.

Diseases: Excessive secretion. It is also used as a steam douche in excoriation of the eyelids.

VII.—EXTRACT OF KRAMERIA (RHATANY.)

Botaille so used the same in his own case with the best effect against chronic inflammation of the respiratory organs.

VIII.—TINCTURE OF IODINE.

Dose from 1-20 grains.

Diseases: Granulous inflammation of the pharynx; pharyngitis sicca, and in all diseases of the pharynx in which the glandular apparatus is pathologically altered, furthermore in chronic swelling and hypertrophy of the pharyngeal structures.

IX.—IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Dose from 2-20 grains.

Diseases: The same as above, only not so valuable as the tincture of iodine.

X.—BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM

Dose from 1-10 grains.

Diseases: Laryngeal Croup.

XI.—CHLORIDE OF POTASSA.

In diphtheritic and aphthous disease of children.

XII.—FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

Dose from 1-20 drops.

Diseases: Nervous Asthma.

XIII.—SUBLIMATE—CORROSIVE MURIATE OF MERCURY.

Dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grains.

Diseases: Syphilitic Affections of the pharynx and larynx.

XIV.—NATRUM CHLORATUM.

Dose from gr. ij.—3 iv.

Diseases: In catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs it acts as an expectorant, also in tubercular pulmonalis.

XV.—HYDROCHLORIDE OF AMMONIA.

Dose from gr. x.—3 ij.

Diseases: Acute catarrhal affections of the larynx and bronchia, used as an expectorant with great success.

XVI.—CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

Dose and Disease the same as those in muriate of ammonia, besides that in a certain kind of pharyngitis folliculosis.

60
 Saffron Pills
 Maria from not handful
 M. Garrow
 Broadway, Laus

NOTE FROM DR. CHANNING.

DR. NICHOLS:—The following formula combines the action of glycerine, bisulphite of soda, and carbolic acid on the throat better than any which I have seen. I have used it for three years, and recommend it as a gargle or wash in the whole class of inflammations of the throat and mouth to which those reagents apply; especially scarlatina, diphtheria, and croup:—

R. Aquæ ʒii.
 Glycerine ʒi.
 Nichols's solution carbolic acid,
 Liquor sodæ bisulphite, aa ʒii.

M.

The formula gives a standard preparation suited to the majority of cases.

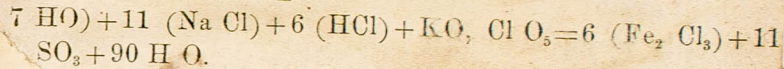
WM. F. CHANNING, M.D.

Tincture of Chloride of Iron.

at the moment of adding the chlorate. A equivalent of chloride of potassium is simultaneously equal to 288.84 grains in four pints of the tincture), which is deposited after the addition of the alcohol; but, should its presence the chlorate of potassa could be replaced by chlorate of potassium generated will be insoluble in water and must be removed. The necessary amount of chlorate of potassium to replace the nitric acid of the formula is 411.8 grains, with chlorate of soda 411.8 grains.

The process equally practical, or perhaps more so, than the former, is based upon the method of double decomposition, adapted to pharmacy in numerous instances. Chlorate of iron is decomposed by chloride of sodium; chlorhydric acid is then added, and the whole allowed to stand some time, then filtered, and the residue washed with alcohol to the required measure.

The addition of alcohol produces a voluminous precipitate in the solution, which is sulphate of soda probably in combination with iron. This precipitate rapidly loses its bulkiness, and a heavy granular deposit remains. This is evidently anhydrous sulphate of soda, and can be easily separated and washed. The principle of this is founded on the following reaction:



That any pharmaceutical chemist who wishes to try this is sufficiently competent to calculate his own formula. But for the benefit of the tyro it has been given the following formula, which when properly prepared, will yield a result in every respect satisfactory:

Chloride of iron, 6449.6 grains.

" 2388.2 "

Chlor. sod. 411.8 "

" 6½ Troyounces.

" 3 pints or sufficient.

" 10 Fluidounces.

June 24th, 18

have been published for this popular work, and we are unable to say.

of chloroform, 4 oz.

1 oz.

Rectified spirit, 4 oz.

Treacle, 4 oz.

Ext. licorice, 2½ oz.

Muriate of morphia, 8 gr.

Oil of peppermint, 16 ms.

Hydrocyanic acid (2 per cent.), 2 oz.

Muriate of morphia and the oil of peppermint in the rectified chloroform and ether with this solution; dissolve the extract of licorice, and add the treacle; shake these two solutions together and filter.

—Take of chloroformi purificati.

Spiritus ætheris compositi

Tincturæ Opii. aa. oz. ij.

Tincturæ Capsici, dr. xij.

Acidi hydrocyanici (Scheele's), dr. i.

Syrupi fuscæ, oz. ij.

Then to twenty-five

form, be

The syrup is first mixed and added.

writes that
 of the following

TREATMENT IN DIARRHŒA OF INFANTS. — Dr. Smith (Medical News and Library), in his valuable paper on the "Wasting Diseases of Infants and Children," recommends the following prescription, if the bowels are rather loose, with dark, slimy, offensive stools:

R. Tinct. opii, ʒi.
 Ol. ricini, ʒi.
 Syrupi zingib. ʒi.
 Mucilag. acacie, aa ʒi.

M. S. A teaspoonful three times daily. In the screaming fits, accompanied by constipation, this combination of castor-oil with laudanum is very valuable.

Iodine & Carbolic Acid.
 Comp true Iodine M 43
 Carbolic acid fused M 6
 Glycerin 7 viii
 Aqua Des 7 v

Let stand from 8 to 10 days

Conjunctivitis Treatment

Inf Ex Sappa 3
 " " Poke Root 3 i
 " " Sassafras 3 i
 Iodide of Potassa 7 ii
 Sul Iodine 7 i
 Elix Vitriol 7 i
 M Teaspoonful thru 3 times per day between meals

Local of large granulations apply solid nitrate of silver
 very other irritating anti lid. become smooth then collarium
 of from 10 to 20 gr to ounce of Pile

Treatment of Camp Diarrhea recommended by Prof Dutcher
 Cleveland &

Nitro Myrratic Acid 7 ii
 Strychnia 7 i
 Tinct cinch comp 7 vi
 Teaspoonful thru 3 times per day
 in wine glass of cold water an
 hour before each meal
 Infantile Diarrhea
 Hyd cum Cuta 7 p
 Powey powder 7 i
 Carb Magnesia 7 xii
 Tinct. Fish oil
 One every three or four hours

RECIPE FOR CANNING CORN.—
 Cut the corn from the cob and cook as
 usual. Dissolve 1 oz. of tartaric acid
 in 1 pint of water. Add one teaspoon-
 ful of the acid to every pint of the
 corn, and can immediately. When
 opened to use add one teaspoonful of
 soda to three pints of corn, let it stand
 a few minutes before cooking.

EMPLOYMENT OF GLYCERINE OF TANNIN.—Dr. Sidney
 Ringer (*The Practitioner*) states this preparation of tannin
 is very useful in many diseases. It is not laid down in
 the United States Dispensatory, but Adolphe Wähltuch,
 M. D., alludes to the following formula for its prepara-
 tion in the *Dictionary of Materia Medica and Thera-
 peutics*:

R Gallic acid, 3 i.
 Glycerine, f 3 iv.

Rub and heat. In ozæna, this combination is highly
 prized by Dr. Ringer. He also recommends it in the
 thin sanious or thicker purulent discharge from the
 nostrils which sometimes occurs after measles and scar-
 latina; in the obstruction of the nose frequent in syph-
 ilitic children. The purulent discharge from the ears, so
 often met with in unhealthy children, can be stopped
 at once by filling up the internal meatus with this pre-
 paration. If there be acute inflammation of the meatus,
 this should be relieved before using the tannin.

DR. PAVY, of Guy's Hospital, recommends opium or
 morphia as exerting a controlling (in one case curative)
 influence in diabetes. He begins with large doses,—
 half a grain of morphia three times a day,—and in-
 creases according to effects.

For chills, chronic with anæmia,—

R. Acid arseniosi, gr. jss.
 Quin sulph.
 Ferri sulph. (exsicc.) aa 3 j.
 Morph. sulph., gr. j.
 Ext. nucis vomice, 3 j. M.

In pil. xxx ft. S.—One three times a day.

DR. KING (*Medical and Surgical Reporter*) has used
 permanganate of potassa with the happiest results in
 rheumatism. His formula is,—

R. Permanganate of potassa, gr. ij.
 Syrup of Sarsaparilla, 3 j.

One teaspoonful to be taken three times a day.

ELIXIR OF CINCHONA WITH IRON.

A desideratum generally felt by the dispensing pharmacist is a uniform and practi-
 cal formula for preparing these numerous so-called *Elixirs of Cinchona*—"Ferro-
 phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark," "Elixir of Bark and Iron," "Elixir Cali-
 sayæ Ferratum," etc., etc.—the manufacturers of these scientific specialties claim-
 ing unusual skill in presenting this invaluable combination of tonics to the
 medical profession and suffering humanity.

The following suggests itself as a practical formula, being without a complex
 process, easy of execution, yielding a permanent and agreeable preparation, and
 always uniform in strength and composition:

Take of Pyrophosphate of iron, 1024 grains.
 Sulphate of cinchona, 128 grains.
 Sulphate of quinia, 64 grains.
 Oil of orange (fresh), one fluid drachm.
 Oil of lemon, half fluid drachm.
 Oil of caraway seed, ten minims.
 Oil of nutmegs, ten minims.
 Oil of cloves, five minims.
 Oil of cinnamon, five minims.
 Alcohol, twenty-four fluid ounces.
 Simple syrup, four pints.
 Water, two and a half pints.

Dissolve the sulphate of cinchona and the sulphate of quinia in the alcohol; add
 the oils and mix with the simple syrup.

Dissolve the pyrophosphate of iron in the water and mix the solutions; filter
 and add sufficient water through the filter to make the elixir measure eight pints.

Caramel may be added to color if deemed advisable. Each table-spoonful con-
 tains 4 grains of pyrophosphate of iron, 1 grain of sulphate of cinchona and 1
 grain sulphate of quinia.

To this elixir of cinchona with iron, ammonio-citrate of bismuth, one grain to
 each half fluid ounce, when added, forms the *elixir cinchona, iron and bismuth*,
 and if strychnia, in the proportion of 1-50 grain to each half fluid ounce is
 added, it will produce the scientific and "valuable adjunct to the other consti-
 tuents" under the title *elixir cinchona, iron and strychnia*. O! tempora; O! mores.

Chronic Sore throat
 Iodine 3aa 3ss
 Glycerine 3ss
 Alcohol 3ss
 Apply once a day to
 part affected with Camul
 hair pencil

Hyd Bichluid grviii
 Muriate Ammonia grxx
 Glycerine 3aa 3ss
 Dist water 3aa 3ss

Use as other

Rankings Abstract July Decem 1860
 Page 74

Lepin 1/2 lb
 Sulphur 1/2 lb
 Dist water 1 gal
 Boil together stirring
 with wooden spatula until
 thoroughly united then decant
 clear water Give hot bath
 washing with soap & then
 fluid into skin for half an hour
 take second hot bath & dress
 in clean clothing 3 nights

Alterative highly recommended
 for Syphilis & Chronic rheumatism

Solution Bichluid of mercury 3i
 Iodide of Potassa 137i

London Decem at Teaspoonful three
 times per day

Rankings Abstract
 1860 Page 81

Oxy Sulphate of Iron

R Ferri Sulphate 7"
 Nitric Acid 7m
 Aqua Des 3i

Med & Surg reporter
 April 4 1860
 Dose from 6 to 12 drops

Put the sulphate with the acid slowly in a mortar gradually
 add the water after the sulphate is dissolved & filter through paper
 Makes beautiful solution with Limon

Gross

R Sulphate Ferri grv
 Tannin gr48
 Aqua 3i

Inject twice per day Highly recommended by Prof Gross

ment is
and disgusting to the nos-
appropriate deserts by
rthless. On the other
is attractive to the
othe the inflamed
No one ever
nguents when
y prepa
hness, and o
ges of cal changes, from margario and stearic
into butyric, etc., their reputation undergoes a sim-
etamorphosis from good to bad. Thus ointments
llen into disuse, not from their inherent qualities
ade, but from those features which they acquire

n benjamin, as has been stated, arrests these
though used in a relatively small proportion
mass. About one grain of the powder to
lard is employed. This gum is, accord-
& Bache's Dispensatory, obtained from
-tree, a native of Sumatra, Java, Borneo,
a. By wounding the bark near the origin
anches, a juice exudes, which hardens on
constitutes the benzoïn of commerce. Its
its are resin and benzoic acid; and it
ongs to the balsams. It has a fragrant odor,
East Indies is burnt by the Hindoos, as a per-
their temples."

reparation.—There are two methods of preparing
ne benzoïnated lard, each exceedingly simple. In the
first place, the lard should be of the best description.
I say *should*, for once, needing some of this ointment for
immediate use, and having only lard which had *already*
become RANCID, I thought I would try the experiment,
to see whether the benjamin would not redeem the lard
from its rancidity. It did so. This is a fact worth re-
membering, and has not hitherto, to my knowledge, been
published.

The first process is to take the pulverized gum and
lard in the proportion just mentioned; i.e., ten grains to
the ounce; place them together in a covered vessel, and
then heat over a sand or water bath gently for twenty-
four hours, and strain through a fine sieve into another
vessel. The finely pulverized oxide of zinc, in the pro-
portion of one ounce to six ounces of lard, is next added,
gradually, and as it cools it is to be occasionally stirred
with a spatula, so as to insure a uniform diffusion.

The next process is to mix the tincture of be: oin
(3vi. to Oj alch. fort.) directly with the lard, fifteen
minims to the ounce, and add the zinc as before. This
is considered the most elegant process. However, it
does not seem to give that body which the first process
secures. This subject has been pharmaceutically stud-
ied by Mr. Thomas Doliber, of T. Metcalf & Co., of
this city. His labors have been published in the Trans-
actions of the American Pharmaceutical Association for
1866-7. They are entirely satisfactory and exhaustive,
and show beyond a cavil the inestimable value of the
benzoïn in preserving unguents.

Different ointments were prepared with benzoïnated
lard, and Mr. Doliber, in his carefully conducted test
experiments, found that uniformly they kept their fresh-
ness in a manner that no other process ever secured.
He kept them in a hot place for months, and yet such
an unstable ointment as the ung-hydrargyrum refused to
become rancid.

The benzoated ointment of oxide of zinc he says, "was
not experimented upon, as, from long experience, I have
never known the benzoïnated preparation to change; while
it is well known that the official ointment very soon
becomes rancid." Wilson, the most eminent English der-
matologist says: "The benzoated oxide of zinc ointment
properly prepared is the most perfect local application
for all chronic inflammations of the skin that is known.
It is cleanly, agreeable, of a cream-white color, not
diffluent and oily like other ointments; and it has a
tendency to concrete upon the skin, and constitute an
artificial cuticle to an irritated and denuded surface."

for sale by
This may be explained
pression has gone forth
preparation to make; and hence when can-
druggist dishonors the prescription, or sends to T. M.
calf & Co. to have it filled. It finally would be wisest
for each pharmacist to make it in his own establish-
ment, so that it may become a household word, much
better for burns, scalds, erythems, and exanthems, than
Russia Salve or Holloway's Ointment, which have such
extensive sales. It is useful in the various varieties
of eczema, porrigo, and psoriasis; also to wounded,
chapped, excoriated, irritated, and inflamed cutaneous
surfaces,—a good substitute for "cold cream."

From what has been hinted, it is hoped that the benzo-
ated oxide of zinc ointment may come into more general
use. It certainly has been put to the most crucial tests,
and has not been found wanting; and in these days of
positiveism and progress, such a tried reputation ought
to be a passport for it into every druggist's jar and phy-
sician's prescription paper.
E. CUTTER, M.D.

Boston, Mass.

Herb. Ann. Hill Mount. Vinn.
Valuable

R.
Sulph. Quinine *ʒj. (or ʒss)*
Pill. Hydrarg. *gr. xij*
Sulph. Querc. *gr. v*
Sulph. Morphin. *gr. v*

Make into 12 pills as follows
Cut. Quinine with aromatic Sulph.
acid. Then add Pill. Hydrarg.
thoroughly. Triluride. Zinc & Morphin
will then add for mass. being careful
to thoroughly incorporate all ingredients
using Syrup. Rhin. Specac. or
Scarcely a sufficient quantity to
fill. There is no time lost in the
thorough mixing of any remedy
especially this. Two pills are a
dose for an adult to be taken every
two hours in such a way as to have
all taken in four hours before the chill
is expected

of 66° Fahr., gave a decided lead reaction with sulphuric acid. Removed, and placed in six fresh portions of water, one hour in each, the waters, when tested, gave similar results. The experiment continued during two weeks. Varying the time of immersion in fresh portions of water from one hour to ten, the lead indications continued, although at last feeble. These results are sufficient to show that individuals or families should not commence the use of water flowing through new pipes, until a considerable time has elapsed, and much water contact secured.

It is important that medical gentlemen should be made fully aware of every source from whence disease may arise, and if there are symptoms in patients indicating lead affections, it would seem desirable that investigations should be instituted to ascertain the facts, although there may be no apparent source through which the salts of lead could be introduced into the system.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, June, 1861.

UNG. HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

By JAMES R. NICHOLS.

THERE are but few medicinal agents held in higher esteem by the profession than the ung. hydrargyri nitratis.

It should doubtless be much oftener employed if a uniformly good article could be obtained of the dispensary druggists, or could physicians easily and successfully prepare it themselves. The last edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia orders neat's-foot oil in its fabrication, instead of olive oil, as formerly directed. This substitution is certainly unfortunate, as the resulting ointment is usually less satisfactory than that prepared from the materials formerly employed. The cause of failure is owing mainly to the fact that it is almost impossible to procure in the market true neat's-foot oil, and the article used is bad. No variety is so uniformly adulterated as this. Indeed, that which is offered by dealers, is often entirely factitious. It is a semi-fluid compound, made up of pea-nut oil, fish oil, rancid lard, with tallow, and possessing a most disgusting odor. The true oil has, indeed, a peculiarly unpleasant smell, which it communicates to the ointment, and renders it unfit for use.

Various substitutes have been proposed in the medical and pharmaceutical journals, among which have been linseed, pea-nut, and even bear's oil; but none of them furnish quite satisfactory results. After experimenting with a great variety of oleaginous substances with the view of improving the formula, I have been led to adopt fresh butter and lard, as furnishing the most desirable preparation. The formula is as follows:—Pure mercury, 1 oz.; nitric acid (sp. grav. 1.40), 14 fluidrachms; fresh butter, 6 oz.; lard, 6 oz. Dissolve the mercury in the acid, under a draught, and stir with a glass rod until the nitrous fumes have escaped. Melt the butter and lard together, elevate the temperature to 120 deg. Fahr. and pour in the acid solution. Perfect reaction will occur in the course of a few hours, the mass will puff up, evolving nitrous vapors freely. It should be stirred occasionally with a wooden or porcelain spatula. When cool, the result will be a very perfect golden-colored ointment, of the right consistency, which will remain unchanged for many months.

The butter should be of the best quality, and, if salted, must be kneaded in tepid water until all the saline particles are removed. The mercury should be free from tin and other impurities. If large quantities are prepared, the reaction is sufficiently rapid and perfect when the temperature remains at 100° Fahr. I have found that equal parts of butter and lard make a much finer ointment than butter or lard alone. The adoption of the above formula leaves little to be desired in the preparation of this useful ointment.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, March, 1862.

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

By JAMES R. NICHOLS.

PROF. CHAPMAN'S valuable paper upon the citro-ammonio-pyrophosphate of iron, published in the *Journal* a few weeks since, has awakened an unusual interest among physicians, and led to a large demand for the salt. Modern chemistry has given to the world many new compounds, some having names so truly formidable, that they are not a little puzzling to medical gentlemen, especially those whose chemistry was learned in the schools of a quarter of a century since.

It is not a matter of much surprise to find an excellent and venerable physician ordering *pyrotechnate* of iron, when we consider the unfamiliar name of the desired agent, and the haste to procure it, induced by the warm praise bestowed by Prof. C. Neither do we wonder at the inquiries of another, who wishes to know if the new sanitary pyrotechnic is not dangerous, or liable to spontaneous combustion, as *pyro* means fire, and phosphorus, a prominent constituent, can hardly be kept from setting one's saddlebags in a blaze unless protected by water.

It is important that names, and therapeutic agents, should be precisely understood. Pyrophosphate of Iron, correctly speaking, is the white precipitate formed when a solution of tersulphate of iron ($2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 5\text{SO}_3$) is added to another of bibasic phosphate of soda ($\text{PO}_4, 2\text{NaO}$). As a dry white powder it has been to some extent

sold as pyrophosphate of iron. The salt described by Prof. Chapman, and which is inquired for as pyrophosphate of iron, bears physically no resemblance to this article, and as regards chemical constitution varies widely from it, it being only one of its constituents. The citro-ammonio-pyrophosphate of iron, as described in the *Journal*, affords scales of a beautiful light-greenish color, but if a slight amount of ammonia is added to the solution, a reddish-brown color is produced, and the dried scales are made exactly to resemble those of the citrate, or tartrate of iron. A salt of this description is in the market, called pyrophosphate of iron. The medicinal effects of this preparation would in no respect differ from the other, but its physical character is so unlike, that confusion and doubt are liable to arise from similar agents existing under dissimilar forms.

It will be understood that the shops afford three distinct articles—one a dry white powder, another in brilliant green scales, and still another in red scales—all of which pass under the general designation of pyrophosphate of iron. To avoid very long names, and secure uniformity of physical aspect, I would suggest that medicinal pyrophosphate of iron be regarded as the preparation obtained by dissolving the moist white precipitate, before alluded to, in an exactly neutral solution of citrate of ammonia, or soda, and which affords scales and syrup of the elegant greenish hue. There are some apparently valid reasons why soda should be introduced into the preparation rather than ammonia.

The earthy portion of bones is essentially a tribasic phosphate of lime, and the principle of blood which affords an alkaline reaction is a tribasic phosphate of soda with two eqs. of fixed base and one eq. of basic water ($\text{PO}_4, 2\text{NaO}, \text{HO}$). The chief salt in the juice of flesh and in the gastric juice, is a tribasic phosphate of potash, with one eq. of fixed base and two eqs. of basic water ($\text{PO}_4, \text{KO}, 2\text{HO}$). No one can doubt, that each of these peculiar phosphates has important functions to perform in the animal economy, and their presence in the abnormal quantities may be fruitful sources of disease. Soda performs a much more important part than potassa, inasmuch as it is found directly in the circulation. The principal salt in the blood to which it owes its peculiar power of absorbing and giving off carbonic acid, is a tribasic phosphate of soda, as has been stated, and therefore it may be as intimately connected with vitality and health, as iron. To what extent vital force is capable of breaking up complex salts directly administered, and forming new ones adapted to the wants of organization. We also need more light as regards chemical agents, or combinations adapted to effect certain morbid conditions of animal economy. The phosphate salts certainly play a very important part in the chemistry of life, and that which is inferred, that when we desire a remedial agent, and it becomes necessary, potash should be selected in preference to blood or tissues, and is only formed from soda with the citric acid in rendering it freshly-precipitated pyrophosphate of resultant scales and syrup are equally

The pyrophosphate of iron under degree of ready assimilability it may be. Doubtless, it is a valuable other sesquioxide combinations of trial. Its freedom from unpleasant

When it is desirable to administer a lower oxy-salt of a less amount of oxygen, is to be preferred, iron, in the form of syrup, is a stable ruginous taste. In the limited trial be remarkably prompt in its tonic expect this, from what we positive influence of vital chemical action.

The pyrophosphate of iron, as thin syrup, which may be prepared in ing. That containing eight grains of to the fluid ounce, given in teaspoonful adults.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, March, 1862.

OBSOURE SOURCES OF

By JAMES R. NICHOLS, B.S.

THERE are many instances of disease brought to the are exceedingly perplexing in their character, and the so imperfectly understood. They belong to a class outside of usual forms of disease resulting from constitutional idiosyncrasies, within the knowledge of the patient or medical attendant their origin and persistence under treatment, render them peculiarly patient and the skill of those who have them in charge, and after usual remedies without effect, the patients are sent into the country, shore, as the case may be, with the expectation that a change of air or prove beneficial.

Highly recommended in
deficiency

Opium 90 X
Camphor 7 i
Sassafras 7 i
Ess of Sassafras 3 p
Oil of Anise 7 i
Agua Or
Bail an hour
Tobacco-pipeful doses

Ointment for Itch
Sulphur 7 p
Ammoniated Chloride of Mercury 90 W
Creosote Drops
Oil of Camomile 10 drops
Lard 7 i
Rub in well eight or ten times for four
days keeping on the same skin then
wash off well with a warm bath
Lancet

Corrosive Linnæus
External application
on hairs
Turpentine
leucine sublimat. 3i
Gum camphor 3i
Palmitic finely &
add turpentine shake
well & let it on 24 hours

Cattle Disease.
 The following statement of A. Benton, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, relative to the symptoms and cure of diseased cattle, has been prepared at the request of C. E. Gorham, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad:
 The symptoms of the cattle were drooping of the head and ears, drugging at the mouth and sinking of the sides, but with no apparent pain until within an hour or two of death. When standing they pressed their head against some hard substance, such as the fences, feed racks and water troughs.
 I could discover no grubs or insects of any kind inside the animals, but the insides of those that died seemed to be very much puffed up and swollen. The bladders and the gall were filled with a fluid very nearly the color of blood. The insides of their mouths were very hot and dry, and outside very cold. The manure seemed to be very hard and cakey, and the juice all dried up.
 I took eight of the cattle and operated on them. They were literally covered with ticks. These we scraped off as far as possible with a knife, and then rubbed the animal all over with a mixture composed of one part coal oil and two parts linseed oil.
 I took the following mixture:
 Veratrum Album;
 Potass. Nitras;
 Antim. Pot. Fort;
 Colchicum. Iron. Pulv.
 and gave them (in the morning) about two table spoonful in a pint of water.
 In the evening I "drenched" them with a mixture composed of:
 1 pint linseed oil;
 1 pint castor oil;
 2 oz. sweet spirits nitro;
 100 drops veratrum.
 The medicine made them very sick, but it cured them. Of the eight that I operated upon three have been shipped away as sound and hearty as they ever were; the other five are still in the yards here as well and hearty as ever but not so fat.

Epsom Salt in Citrate of Magnesia Solution.

My attention has been directed to an article labeled "Effervescent Solution of Cit. Magnesia," extensively manufactured and sold by a firm in this city. An analysis of this preparation shows Epsom Salt among its constituents, and upon which its efficacy mainly depends.
 Resulting from this investigation, I have constructed a formula with such additions and alterations as might seem to make it complete, when it may be desirable and necessary for the physician to prescribe such an article.
 It is as follows:
 R. Acid Citric.....℥j (Av.)
 Magnesia, Calcined.....3½ oz. "
 " Sulph.....6 " "
 Aquæ Puræ.....Conj. j.

The above ingredients may be thrown together in a bottle, and occasionally shaken until dissolved, then filter.
 As it affords a permanent solution, any quantity desirable may be prepared at a time, or as called for, if preferred, by taking of the above solution, to each bottle, four fluid ounces; lemon syrup, ten drachms; bicarbonate of potash, one-half drachm; fill conveniently full of water, and securely cork.
 The syrup and flavor, with the excess of acid, serves to cover very effectually the disagreeable taste of the sulphate of magnesia. This solution, which contains about half the quantity of citrate of magnesia intended by the official formula, affords an active purgative in full doses, without the embarrassment occasionally produced upon the stomach by the official preparation, and to this may be added the advantages of permanence and economy afforded by this formula.—*Am. Jour. Pharmacy.*

GARRISON & CO.'S
SYRUPS.

	NET PRICES.
Syr. Alternative (Araliac Comp.).....	per gal. \$3 50
" Helianthus (Sunflower Seed).....	" 80
" Hypophosphites (Iron, Potassa, Lime).....	per lb. 90
" Iodide of Iron.....	" 75
" Ipecacuanhae.....	per gal. 3 50
" Pulmonary (Comp. Syr. Hoarhound).....	" 3 50
" Partridge Berry (Mother's Cordial).....	per lb. 70
" Rhubarb Aromatic, U. S. P.....	per gal. 3 75
" Rheumat-Potassa (Neutralizing Cordial).....	per lb. 75
" Senega.....	per gal. 3 75
" Stillingia, Compound.....	per lb. 4 50
" " Simple.....	per lb. 40
" Squills.....	" 55
" " Compound (Hive Syrup).....	per gal. 3 50
" Scrofulous (Syr. Rumeis Comp.).....	per lb. 50
" Sarsaparilla, U. S. P.....	" 50
" " Comp., U. S. P.....	" 50

BETTGER'S METHOD OF BLEACHING SPONGE.—The softest and cleanest sponges are selected, washed, and squeezed out repeatedly in water. They are plunged in dilute hydrochloric acid, (1 part of acid and 6 parts of water,) in order to separate the calcareous matters. This immersion is for one hour. They are then carefully washed, and plunged into a second bath of dilute hydrochloric acid, prepared as the first, except that there is added 6 per cent. of hyposulphite of soda dissolved in a little water. The sponges are suffered to remain in this bath for twenty-four hours. A final washing with water removes the chemical substances, and the sponges acquire by this method a beautiful whiteness.—*Rep. de Phar.*

HOT MILK A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA.—Hot milk has been very successfully tried in Bengal as a remedy for diarrhœa. A letter from a resident says, that a pint every four hours will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach-ache, incipient cholera, or dysentery. It is perfectly soothing to the whole alimentary canal. Half a pint every meal generally reduces gradually and pleasantly any ordinary diarrhœa.

QUININE MIXTURE.
Editor Journal of Chemistry:—
 I wish to give to your readers the following formula which I have used very satisfactorily for the last two or three years, viz.:—
 R Sulphate quinine.....grs. xx
 Tannic acid.....grs. x
 Comp. spts. lavender.....fl. 3 i
 Aqua.....3 i
 White sugar.....q.s.
 Mix.
 By this combination the bitter taste of quinine is neutralized by the acid, while its medicinal character is not in the least impaired. Even children make no objection to taking it, so far as taste is concerned. The dose can be regulated by the amount of quinine the physician may wish to give in a given time. In intermittents and remittents, I generally give to an adult the above amount between each paroxysm, divided into three doses and taken every two or three hours.

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
DR. NICHOLS:—In March last a patient came to me suffering from chronic diarrhœa of two and a half years' duration. I soon put her upon the use of pills of ipecacuanha and ext. gentian. Each pill contained two grains of ipecac. She was directed to take four daily: one an hour before each meal and one at bedtime; but, as she found that each pill vomited her, she took a less number. A great improvement was manifest in three days, and in three weeks she was well, and has remained so to this time. I have used the same pills in some other, but less protracted cases, with very marked good effects. It is desirable that vomiting should be induced at least once every day or every alternate day.
 Would you not do a good service to many returned soldiers and others by giving this mode of treatment a notice in the *Journal*? Yours, most truly,
 STEPHEN TRACY, M. D.
 ANDOVER, Mass.
 P.S. This case of two and a half years' standing was induced in India, and had, of course, been under treatment both there and in this country for the whole time. Last winter she was in New York city, under the direction of distinguished physicians, all to, apparently, no effect. She was the widow of a physician. S. T.

answer admirably many of the purposes of more costly instruments. A friend a short time since called my attention to a little affair not larger than a lady's thimble, and costing but one dollar, which afforded a power, if we mistake not, of forty diameters, and was so constructed as to serve an excellent purpose for medical investigation. A more particular description of this may be given at a subsequent time.

In examining the urinary secretion, there are certain physical indications which awaken suspicion, and lead to a desire to institute chemical tests. The liquid has some peculiarity of appearance or color, or seems abnormal in the sedimentary deposit, or its specific gravity is conjectured to be too high or too low. If it is suspected to be diabetic, the first step is to ascertain its specific gravity. This may be done by the urinometer, a little instrument constructed on the principle of the hydrometer. Its cost is about one dollar, and it can be procured of apparatus dealers in all large cities. Healthy urine varies in specific gravity from 1003 to 1030, depending upon the food taken, and the time of day at which it is passed. The urine selected for examination should be that passed after a night's rest, and if found to be somewhere between 1015 and 1025, no positive morbid condition is indicated. If however, it is found ranging between 1025 and 1045 it is probably *diabetic*. While a moderately low specific gravity is no positive proof of the absence of sugar, a high specific gravity is one of the most certain indications of its presence. If the urine under examination is of high specific gravity, and if, after standing, a white scum forms resembling flour, and if about a teaspoonful mixed with half the quantity of liquor potassa and boiled in a test tube over a spirit lamp assumes a *brownish tint*, it may be pretty safely concluded that it is *diabetic*. To render it still more certain, fill a test tube one-third full of the urine, and then add of a solution of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) a drop or two, just enough to give it a very pale blue tint; now add of liquor potassa enough to fill the test tube half full, and heat it over the spirit lamp until it boils. If sugar is present, a *reddish or yellowish brown* precipitate will be found; if no sugar is present, the precipitate will be *black*. If the physician entertains strong suspicions that he has a *diabetic* patient, he should, before deciding, institute the chemical tests, even when the density of the urine is not found abnormal. If the urine is suspected to contain *albumen* (Bright's disease), fill a test tube one-third full, and gently boil it over the lamp. If albumen is present it will coagulate and form a more or less dense white precipitate. If the albumen is present only in minute quantity, it may cause merely a delicate opalescence, or when in larger quantity it may separate in curdy flakes, and if very abundant may cause the liquid to gelatinize and become nearly solid.

The physician, however, must not conclude that his patient has Bright's disease because of the formation of a white precipitate upon boiling the urine, as an excess of earthy phosphates will produce this appearance when no albumen is present. To prevent the possibility of error, he should test another portion of the urine by dropping in a few drops of dilute nitric acid. If this affords a milkiness which remains, and if the boiling also gives like results, he may be certain of the presence of albumen.

If urine is suspected to contain too much *urea*, place a drop on a slip of glass, and add to it a drop of pure nitric acid. Rhomboidal crystals will form in a few moments if urea is present in large excess. If none form which are visible to the naked eye, use the microscope, and if, after standing in a cool place half an hour, but few are revealed by it, it may be concluded there is no excess of urea.

If urine contains *uric acid* in excess, it usually has rather a high color, either deep amber or reddish brown. It promptly reddens litmus paper. As it cools after boiling, a crystalline sediment forms of a decided red color. Place a little of this sediment on a slip of glass, and examine with a microscope; if single or groups of well-defined crystals are seen, they are those of uric acid. Warm the urine containing the sediment, and uric acid, if present, will not dissolve. Add a few drops of liquor potassa to the sediment; uric acid dissolves in contact with this. This acid is present in minute quantities in healthy urine; with a little experimenting the physician can readily judge of its presence in abnormal quantities. This point it is important to know, as in certain diseases such knowledge is a valuable assistant to the physician in diagnosis.
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)

MORPHIA AND CHLOROFORM TO RELIEVE PAIN.—The following combination of morphia and chloroform is said to afford relief in most painful affections much more quickly than morphia alone, and leaves none of the unpleasant after effects of opium: Dissolve one part of morphia by weight in two of rectified spirits of wine; the solution when cold being mixed with equal parts of chloroform.

Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron, Quinia, and Strychnia.

"Dr Lyons has for some time past employed, with, he conceives, very important therapeutic results, this powerful tonic combination, for which the profession is mainly indebted to the late Dr. Eaton, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow, and Professor Aitken, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

"This concentrated sirup of the phosphates is a perfectly clear and liquid fluid, slightly refracting light with the peculiar tint of the quinine solutions, and, viewed in mass, obliquely showing the bluish tint of the phosphate of iron held in solution. It is perfectly miscible with distilled water, has a strong styptic and distinctly chalybeate taste, and an aftertaste of quinine. It may be exhibited in doses of twenty to forty and even sixty minims, diluted with water, according to age and the circumstances of the case. It is well borne in the majority of cases; it acts as an invigorating stomachic, and sensibly improves appetite; it is an admirable general tonic; it appears to be a readily assimilable chalybeate, and is thus well adapted for certain chlorotic and anemic states. In the morbid states of the nervous system, which precede and accompany the development of the chronic diathesis, the influence of the strychnine salt appears to be exercised with great potency as a nerve tonic, and stimulant, and it would seem to be an important agent in altering the morbid state of the nervous apparatus which presides over the function of nutrient assimilation. Physiologically, this influence may be supposed to be attributable to the well-known action of the strychnine salts on the spinal cord, as well as by direct stimulus to the filaments of the great sympathetic plexuses distributed to the stomach and intestines. From the general tonic and invigorating effect of this drug, its influence on the stomach and promotion of appetite, as well as by the improved assimilation of food which it induces, it is a very valuable medicine in cases of strumous children threatened with scrofulous degeneration, and ultimately with localized tubercular development. As a preparative to the use of cod-liver oil, and in certain cases as a concomitant to this food substitute, the sirup of the three phosphates will be found a very important adjunct in the treatment of numerous forms of strumous disease.

"But the employment of this admirable combination is not limited to the cases just mentioned. In depressed states of the system in the adult and the aged, in several of the conditions tending to adipose degeneration of important organs, such as the heart and kidneys, the sirup of the phosphates will be found a serviceable and reliable remedy. Where it is desired to combine a tonic and styptic to aid in checking the drain of albumen from the system in chronic disease of the kidneys, this combination will be found of great use.

"In many forms of cutaneous diseases where a tonic effect is desired, this combination will be employed with benefit."

For the benefit of our readers we give the formula for the preparation of this valuable tonic, as obtained from the last edition of Dr. Aitken's "Practice of Medicine." This sirup is now in use in this city among many physicians, and is found to fully sustain the high commendation bestowed upon it by Drs. Aitken and Lyons.

"R Ferri sulph.	3 v.
Sodæ phosph.	3 j.
Quiniæ sulph.	grs. excii.
Acid sulph. dil.	q. s.
Aquæ Ammonæ	q. s.
Strychniæ	grs. vi.
Acid phosph. dil.	3 xiv.
Sacchar. alb.	3 xiv.

"Dissolve the sulphate of iron in one oz. boiling water, and the phosphate of soda in two oz. boiling water. Mix the solutions, and wash the precipitated phosphate of iron till the washings are tasteless. With sufficient diluted sulphuric acid dissolve the sulphate of quinia in two oz. water. Precipitate the quinia with ammonia water, and carefully wash it. Dissolve the phosphate of iron and the quinia thus obtained, as also the strychnia, in the diluted phosphoric acid; then add the sugar, and dissolve the whole and mix without heat. The above sirup contains about one grain phosphate of iron, one grain phosphate of quinia, and one thirty-second of a grain of phosphate of strychnia in each drachm. The dose might, therefore, be a teaspoonful three times a day.

"The amount of phosphate of quinia might be increased, according to circumstances; and if eight grains of strychnia were employed in place of six, as in the above, the phosphate of strychnia would be in the proportion of the one twenty-fourth of a grain in every fluid-drachm of the sirup. I would scarcely venture on a much larger dose. In case of delicate children, with pale countenances and deficient appetites, I have given, with great benefit, a combination of equal parts of the above sirup, and of that prepared by Mr. Edward Parrish (of Philadelphia), often called Chemical Food. To children between two and five years of age the dose of this combination may be a teaspoonful three times daily." — *Medical Press and Circular*, June 20, 1866, and *New York Medical Journal*, Feb., 1867.

NOTE. — We have prepared this sirup, and, from a knowledge of the combination, have great confidence in its usefulness. We can furnish it, prepared with perfect accuracy, in packages, and also in bulk.

Continued from Journal No. 3, page 22.

The quantity of uric acid found in the healthy secretion is seldom more than 0.3 in 1000 parts; in morbid urine there may be scarcely a trace, or it may run up as high as 2 parts in 1000.

It is seldom that ammonia, or ammoniacal salts, are noticed in perfectly fresh urine. Upon standing, however, by decomposition, the nitrogenous constituents assume the form of ammoniacal compounds. Sometimes urine will be found to contain an excess of urate of ammonia. When this is the case, it is usually high colored, dense, and turbid. To test paper it will be found to give an acid reaction. This, however, is not always a positive result. Urate of ammonia is a very common deposit in urine. It forms the sediment which quacks make so much account of in their intercourse with their duped patients. The brick dust sediment, as they designate it, is the sure evidence of terrible inward disease; and so long as they are able to point out the least trace of the deposit, so long will their nostrums be paid for, and swallowed by the patient.

The color of the sediment varies. Sometimes it is a reddish purple, and sometimes a pink, or it may be a pale fawn color. Other alkaline bases, as potash and soda, are combined with uric acid in the sediment. To detect urate of ammonia, place a portion in a test tube, and gently warm it over a lamp. It will readily dissolve. Allow it to cool, and it will again precipitate. Under the microscope, it appears as an amorphous powder, and mixed with it are seen small round particles larger than the rest. To prevent mistaking the phosphate of lime for urate of ammonia, add a drop of hydrochloric acid to the deposit, on a slip of glass; if it is the former, it will instantly dissolve; if the latter, decomposition will slowly result, and minute crystals of uric acid will form. It is also important to distinguish between the earthy phosphates and urate of ammonia, in testing urine. The latter deposits rapidly upon cooling, or soon after the urine is voided; the former requires considerable time for chemical changes to occur, before they fall. Healthy urine always holds in solution the phosphates, that of brine being the most prominent. Sometimes they exist in abnormal quantity. It is difficult for the physician to form an opinion as to the amount present, whether it be normal or abnormal, by examining the urine, as sometimes, in peculiar states, there will be a spontaneous and rapid precipitation, when they are not in excess; and then, again, when the urine is loaded with them, they will be held in solution. If he has reason to suspect their presence, the addition of a few drops of ammonia to urine, with warming, will cause them to precipitate, and the quantity must be judged of by comparison with that from urine known to be healthy.

When urine contains mucus as an abnormal ingredient, it does not usually differ in color from the healthy secretion; but the deposit is viscid and tenacious, and of a dirty yellow color. A vessel containing mucous urine, has two layers — the ropy, tenacious mass at the bottom, and the more limpid liquid at the top. When agitated, the two do not readily mix together. This physical appearance will be sufficient, perhaps, to distinguish it from pus, but to give more certainty, heat a little in a test tube, with a drop or two of nitric acid; if pus is present, albumen is also, and it will coagulate, or form a floccy precipitate.

The absence of albumen in urine, is a strong, almost positive indication of the absence of pus. The urine con-

taining this substance is sometimes neutral, sometimes acid, and also alkaline; so test paper affords no indications in regard to its presence.

Semen is occasionally found in urine, and for its detection we must rely upon the microscope of high power. When it is present the microscope reveals plenty of minute animalcules, of a more or less oval form, with long and delicate tails, resembling somewhat the tadpole. These of course are the embryo of the human being; and when seen in their native fluid, are active, moving about in the urine. However, they are seldom found

A VALUABLE LINIMENT. — A liniment which we have found most serviceable in the family and in the stable is prepared as follows:

R Alcohol (95 per cent), 1 quart.
Fluid extract of arnica, 4 fluid ounces.
Camphor, 2 fluid ounces.
Stronger aquaammonia, 1 fluid ounce.
Tinct. opium, 1 fluid ounce.
Water, 1 quart.

Add to the alcohol the arnica, camphor, ammonia, and tincture of opium; and, after the camphor is dissolved, the water may be added. This liniment may be applied for the relief of sprains, bruises, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, etc., with decided advantage. For use in the cow and horse stable, it will be found most efficient. It can be furnished by druggists at about one dollar the quart, and is much to be preferred to the expensive liniments which are so freely sold in the shops.

BLACK WALNUT POLISH.

Edward Everett, in your paper of Feb. 3d, inquires how to give to black walnut a dark, smooth, dead surface. Let him try the following method:—

Take asphaltum, pulverize it, place it in a jar or bottle, pour over it about twice its bulk of turpentine or benzole, put it in a warm place, and shake it from time to time. When dissolved, strain it, and apply it to the wood with a cloth or stiff brush. If it should make too dark a stain, thin it with turpentine or benzole. This will dry in a few hours.

If it is desired to bring out the grain still more, apply a mixture of boiled oil and turpentine; this is better than oil alone. Put no oil with the asphaltum mixture, as it will dry very slowly. When the oil is dry, the wood can be polished with the following: Shellac varnish, of the usual consistency, two parts; boiled oil, one part. Shake it well before using. Apply it to the wood by putting a few drops on a cloth and rubbing briskly on the wood for a few moments. This polish works well on old varnished furniture. — *Chem. News*.

TO CLEAR A ROOM OF MOSQUITOES. — A writer in a South Carolina paper says: — "I have tried the following, and find it works like a charm. Take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel, and holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room, and expel the mosquitoes. One night, I was terribly annoyed by them, when I thought of and tried the above, after which I never saw nor heard them that night and the next morning there was not one to be found in the room, though the window had been left open all night."

The ground gone over in previous articles upon qualitative analysis of urine is perhaps sufficiently extended to afford all necessary aid to the physician in the important department of diagnosis. Simple and reliable methods of testing for the important agents in morbid urine, have been given in the fewest words possible, and it is quite unnecessary to confuse, by referring to more complex and difficult processes, to reach the same general results, or to explain methods of quantitative analysis.

The intention is to show that by a few simple experiments it becomes easy, not only to confirm or dissipate our suspicions as regards the character of any specimen of urine, but, if morbid, to discover the nature of the difficulty. It may be well to briefly recapitulate the nature of the testings, and notice a few other reactions which are worthy of observation.

The first step in the examination is to test with blue litmus paper; if acid, the color will change to red, or reddish purple. If no change is produced, test with a strip of turmeric paper; if alkaline, it will become brown. If the liquid is alkaline, the alkalinity is probably due to the conversion of urea into carbonate of ammonia.

2. Ascertain the specific gravity of the urine by means of an urinometer; if that is not at hand, it may be ascertained by the use of a small phial.

These two steps being taken, the next may be postponed until time has elapsed sufficient for a sediment or deposit to form. If this occurs, it will most probably consist of earthy phosphates, uric acid, urate of soda, or ammonia, or oxalate of lime. These may sometimes be found alone, or sometimes two or more, mixed with the others.

3. Warm the deposit in a test-tube; if it dissolves, it is probably urate of soda, or ammonia. If it does not dissolve,

4. Add three or four drops of acetic acid to another portion; if it dissolves, it consists of earthy phosphates.

5. If it proves insoluble, try a little with hydrochloric acid; if it dissolves, it is probably oxalate of lime.

6. If still insoluble, dry a little of the sediment upon a watch-glass, and add a drop or two of nitric acid; if it dissolves, dry again to a powder, and when cold add a drop or two of ammonia; if this affords a beautiful purplish-red color, it is uric acid.

These experiments show if the sediment be either of the four substances most common, earthy phosphates, urate of ammonia, oxalate of lime, or uric acid.

If it is neither of these, it may be pus, mucus, semen, blood, cystine, fatty matter, or chylous matter. The methods of detection of the first three substances have been pointed out with sufficient distinctness. Blood may be known by the color; also, it is not soluble when warmed. If a portion is warmed in a test-tube, and a drop or two of nitric acid added, it will coagulate.

To ascertain if it be fatty or chylous matter, agitate a portion with an equal bulk of ether, in a test-tube. Allow the ether to evaporate, and the fatty matter will be left behind; mix water with it, and observe the globules of fat float on the top. If, when the ether is shaken up with the urine, it becomes opaque and almost milky, chylous matter is probably present. Place a little of the deposit in a watch-glass, and add a few drops of ammonia; if it is cystine, it will dissolve. Dry the solution over the spirit lamp, and examine the crystals with the microscope; if the form is distinctly hexagonal, the proof of the presence of cystine is conclusive. If the urine under examination affords no deposit upon standing, it may be subjected to the same class of testings, having the same objects in view, as has been described in the foregoing

Tartarized Antimony and Opium in Typhus Fever.

Read before the New Haven County Meeting, April, 1866.

BY WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.

Having witnessed the use of tartarized antimony and opium, after the method of Dr. Graves, of Dublin, in a case of typhus fever upon which I attended, in connection with Dr. C. A. Lindsley, I was led to examine the reports which Dr. Graves gives of his practice, and will lay some of the results of that examination, very briefly, before you, together with the case itself that suggested it.

Medical men have been accustomed to think of tartarized antimony as applicable only to asthenic febrile conditions, because its action is usually of so depressing a character; but the practice of Dr. Graves shows that there are febrile conditions most decidedly asthenic, in which not only is it applicable, but it is curative to a degree surpassing anything which appears in its ordinary use. It is so generally, however, in connection with opium, the action of this latter remedy being essentially modified by it. But this is by no means always so, for in some of the cases reported by Dr. Graves, the tartarized antimony was used alone, with most decided beneficial results.

The circumstances under which the peculiar practice of Dr. Graves is applicable, may be seen from the following extract from one of his lectures:—

"I wish you clearly to understand, that after the headache and cerebral excitement, which accompanied the very commencement of the fever, had been subdued, or had ceased, after sleep and calm had returned, and had continued for many days, then a new order of things commenced, subsultus, watchfulness, muttering, raving, involuntary discharges, etc.,—all denoted great derangement of the nervous system; but still there was no proof that this derangement depended on cerebral congestion. After a few, or after many days, however, unequivocal symptoms of the latter set in; the face and eyes became suffused and flushed; the pupils manifested a tendency to become contracted, and occasionally convulsions took place; the patient became totally sleepless. When the latter and dangerous period of the fever was accompanied by the former nervous part of symptoms alone, they yielded to wine, water, porter, and opiates; but when the symptoms indicating cerebral congestion were super-added, then it was that the case assumed so great and striking a similarity, so far as the functions of the nervous system were concerned, to the well-known variety of delirium tremens, accompanied by cerebral congestion, to that variety of delirium tremens, in fact, which only can be successfully treated by the judicious but bold exhibition of tartar emetic, combined with laudanum."

This treatment was applied at an advanced stage of the disease,—in only one instance, I think, before the latter part of the second week, which, in true typhus, is quite an advanced period. It was after whatever that might be asthenic in the cases had passed by, when the pulse had become very quick and feeble, and all those symptoms were present which are considered as calling for tonics, stimulants, and a sustaining diet. I quote some of the notices of the pulse in the different cases:—weak and id—140, quick and steady,—obliterated by the

slightest pressure—not to be counted, and scarcely felt—110, oppressed, unequal, and weak—130 and jerking—108 and wiry—144.

The cases treated were all of a decided character. I give, as a specimen, a summary of the symptoms of one case, at the time when the treatment by tartar emetic and opium was commenced. Patient so unmanageable as to require the strait-waistcoat; obstinately silent; refusing to put out tongue; countenance morose and haggard, at times ferocious; eyes glazed and slightly suffused; extremities cold and livid; body hot; maculae over whole surface; pulse 132, small and wiry; respiration 42 and irregular; tongue dry and dark brown in centre; faeces and urine discharged involuntarily. There was given, every half hour, half an ounce of a mixture consisting of eight ounces of water, four grains of tartar emetic, and two scruples of laudanum. Three hours after, (at mid-day,) he grew worse, becoming exceedingly violent, with alternate screaming and laughter, the expression of the countenance being exaggerated by constant rolling of the eyeballs and frequent squinting; the carotids now beating violently, though the pulse at the wrist was still wiry. The medicine was now ordered in double doses.

He was gradually quieted, and in the evening, after he had taken in all four and a half grains of tartar emetic, with only twenty-three drops of laudanum, he lapsed into a tranquil sleep, with free perspiration. After this the medicine was given, not at regular intervals, as before, but according as the symptoms required it. The next day he was quiet, answering questions rationally, though somewhat confused; pulse 96, respiration 30, and in a few days was fairly convalescent.

All the facts seem to show that, under the circumstances, although opium is generally an important adjuvant in allaying the cerebral excitement, it is only an adjuvant, and the effect results chiefly from the tartarized antimony. This is shown, not only by the fact that in most of the cases the amount of laudanum used was not large, and in some very small, but also by the very significant fact that, in some of the cases, the tartar emetic was used alone. Indeed, farther observations are required to decide whether the tartar emetic is not competent alone to effect the object in a much larger proportion of cases, for there is not observable any very marked difference between the cases in which it was given alone, and those in which the laudanum was given with it, so far as we can judge from the reports of them. There needs to be, indeed, a rigid investigation of the whole of this interesting subject. The point maintained by Dr. Graves, that so far as the cerebral excitement is purely nervous, opiates are required, and so far as it depends upon cerebral congestion, tartar emetic is called for, is by no means established. And then, the distinctions which can be made between these two conditions have not been well defined, much less have they been proved.

I conclude with a brief report of the case which suggested the examination of the cases of Dr. Graves.

A. M., aged 22, unmarried. Oct. 15. In the third week of typhus fever. During the early part of the disease, the restlessness was easily controlled and sleep procured by morphine. But for the past 60 hours there had been no sleep, and his condition was as follows:—Pulse irregular, from 120 to 140, tongue dry and tremulous, much sordes, subsultus tendinum constant and great, extreme nervous agitation, continual delirious talking, frequent attempts to rise and get off the bed, reaching in the air after imaginary objects, intense heat of head, in spite of application of ice, extremities disposed to be cold, capillary circulation very feeble. In the consultation, in which Dr. Daggett joined us, it was decided to give the following:—

R. Tart. Antimon., . gr.ij.
Morphine Sulph., . gr.j.
Aqua, ʒiij.
m.

Half an ounce to be taken every half hour till sleep is produced. Give also milk punch and animal broths, as before, freely. Five hours after the medicine was commenced, he became quiet, and went to sleep. It was given afterwards as it was required, being gradually lessened in frequency, and on Friday, (Oct. 20,) he took it only every 4th hour. He had been gradually improving up to that time. But on Friday evening there was an in-

crease of fever, the head and skin generally being hot, the pulse quick, more delirium, and return of the subsultus tendinum. A drachm of a solution of morphine (one grain to the ounce) was directed to be given every hour, till sleep was procured. On Saturday (21st) was better in all respects, pulse 100. But on Sunday (22d) was worse, although the morphine had been given freely; tongue red and dry, more delirium, sleeplessness, pulse 128, skin hot. Had been taking, for twelve hours, two grains of quinine every fourth hour, which was directed to be continued. The tartar emetic was now resumed with the morphine, thus:—

R. Tart. Antimon., . gr.ij.
Morphine Sulph., . gr.j.
Aq. Camphor, . . ʒiv.
m.

A dessert spoonful of this was given every second hour. After three or four doses, fell into a quiet sleep, with pulse at 90. The next morning he was rational, and from that time gradually recovered.

This case is decidedly confirmatory of the value of Dr. Graves' practice, and especially as the morphine, when given alone, failed to do what the combination of morphine and tartar emetic accomplished at two different periods of the case. It is to be regretted that Dr. Graves has given us only his successful cases, merely acknowledging the fact that the practice sometimes failed in his hands. In order to get at the exact truth, we need to have all the facts, the unfavorable as well as the favorable. Still, enough is proved by the cases which he has narrated to show, that tartar emetic, both alone and in connection with opium, stands preëminent as a remedy for certain conditions of typhus fever.

It cannot be said that in the 26 cases reported by Dr. Graves, and in the case under Dr. Lindsley's care, the recoveries occurred without influence from the remedies used, merely by the recuperative power of nature; for the symptoms were of the gravest character, and such as are commonly followed by death, and the essential remedy, the tartar emetic, must, in the quantities employed, have produced a very decided effect, either for good or for ill. The results were not only too decided, but too uniform, to make it proper to refer them to anything but the medicine. Besides, in Dr. Lindsley's case, and in some of the cases of Dr. Graves, the test of a second application of the remedy was tried. The modus operandi of the tartar emetic in tranquillizing cerebral excitement in these cases is not at all clear. It is plain, however, that it is not to be explained by any reference to the ordinary palpable effects of the remedy, but it seems in some respects to be inconsistent with them, though undoubtedly it is not so. Much remains yet to be observed in regard to it; not so much in seeking its explanation, as in marking definitely the conditions that call for the use of the remedy, and in noting the circumstances that modify its action, so that it may be applied in each case in the best manner.

INTESTINAL WORMS.—In the November number of the *Journal*, 1868, we published an editorial article upon intestinal worms, in which we presented the views, of alleged discoveries of Mr. E. C. Haserick, of Lake Village, N. H., regarding the habits of some intestinal worms, and the removal of them by the simple application of lard to the anus, or external orifice. From observations and experiments made by ourselves and others since November, we are convinced that Mr. Haserick's views are correct, and that in first presenting them to our readers we were instrumental in disseminating some of the most valuable information. The *N. E. Medical Journal* has been the first to give of this discovery to Dr. Woodvine, and his communication upon the subject by him we find no reference made to this *Journal*, quite fully presented Mr. Haserick's discovery months before his paper was written. The discovery belongs to Mr. H., and through it was first made known to the medical profession. Now quite certain, that the ova or eggs of the common pin-worm, require light and air to hatch, and that they are always deposited outside the rectal muscle, where the conditions are favorable for hatching. It is also probable that by keeping the anus well anointed with lard, the eggs cannot hatch; and, as the life of the parasite does not exceed seven days, they may be completely repressed in the intestines in that time by the use of lard. Numerous instances of complete success with the case of children and animals, have come to my knowledge in the last six months, and therefore it is worthy of trial. This discovery lays upon all the "worm lozenges," "vermifuges," and "senna" draughts, so disgusting to mothers and children, and substitutes therefor an innocent application.

UNCHANGEABLE SOLUTION PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

BY JAMES R. NICHOLS, CHEMIST, BOSTON.

IN introducing to the notice of the medical profession, about one year since, a preparation with the name as given above, we were careful to publish, in connection, its composition and method of preparation, that physicians might see and judge of its value as a therapeutic agent. As it has proved to be one of the most valuable of the iron salts, and the form in which it is presented is pleasant and generally acceptable to patients, we give more specific directions as regards its preparation and preservation.

We take any quantity of chemically pure protosulphate of iron, and from its solution in water precipitate the protoxide by the equivalent quantity of carbonate of soda, also in solution. The precipitate is washed in successive portions of cold water to which syrup has been added to prevent oxidation during washing, until all traces of sulphate of Soda disappear. The moist protoxide of iron is then dissolved in pure dilute acetic acid to the point of complete neutralization; and, to the clear solution thus formed sugar is added so as to form a syrup of sufficient density to protect from change. Care should be observed in selecting pure materials, and in thoroughly washing the precipitate. If the manipulation is skilfully performed, but little change will occur in it before the protecting influence of the sugar is secured. If too little sugar is added to the solution, it will slightly oxidize upon exposure to air; therefore the syrup should be rather dense to protect perfectly.

I have never seen the proto-acetate of iron proposed as a remedy in any medical treatise; and I have not known of its being used, except empirically in a preparation known as "Peruvian Syrup." It is certainly exceedingly prompt and efficacious in its effects, and must be regarded as preferable to the tartrates or citrates or other salts of the metal. During the past year it has been used by nearly one hundred physicians, in various parts of the country, and their testimony is unanimous in its favor.

On the Treatment of Constipation and
Stoppage of the Bowels, with Special Refer-
ence to the Use of Atropia and of Galvanism.

By DR. ALEXANDER FLEMING,

Senior Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

In the course of my practice, when I had occasion to prescribe atropia, I noticed frequently that, in from one to four days, a slight relaxation of the bowels took place. The stools were but little altered in character, and the intestinal secretion but slightly increased; still, the action of the bowels was decidedly easier, and, if constipation had existed, it was removed. Occasionally the purging was more marked. I believe that this effect is brought about by increased peristaltic action. The cause of this increased action may be direct stimulation of the muscular coat by the atropia carried to it with the blood; but other causes have been suggested to my mind from close observation of the effects of atropia on other parts of the body, more especially on the throat, stomach, and bladder. When this drug is exhibited in small and medicinal doses, it causes remarkable dryness of the throat and tongue; difficulty in, yet constant efforts at, swallowing. The changes in the act of micturition are remarkable and noteworthy. This is often hurried and frequent, sometimes interrupted, and occasionally there is slight stranguary. I have seen a patient compelled to make water every five minutes. In the throat, the mucous secretion is obviously checked, the membrane is seen to be dry, and the surface is thus rendered more susceptible of irritation; hence the constant efforts of deglutition. I believe the effect of the drug on other mucous membranes to be of the same nature; and, in the bladder, this arrest of the mucous secretion results in irregular and frequent micturition. According to this view, its action on the bowels is easily explained. The mucous secretion being checked, the irritation caused by the contents of the intestinal canal, when its surface is thus unprotected, provokes more prompt and vigorous contractile action.

Secondly, atropia constricts the smaller arteries; and we can understand that a gut, dormant and paralyzed by distension, is the subject of passive congestion, the continuance of which will contribute to maintain its state of inertia. Atropia, acting on the arteries, checks the supply blood to the bowel, relieves the congested muscle, and thus facilitates its return to healthy action. This *modus operandi* is analogous to the well-known effect of blood-letting or leeches, in relieving the congestion of, and unloading, an inflamed intestine.

Accepting these views of the *mode of action* of atropia on the bowels, we at once perceive its advantage over the ordinary irritant purges in the treatment not only of simple constipation, but especially of the more serious and alarming cases of intestinal obstruction from impacted feces. The ordinary irritant purges provoke increased secretion and peristaltic action of the gut above the obstruction; this may succeed in propelling the accumulation forward; but should it fail in doing so, we have inverted action and vomiting, with the further risks of enteritis, and general, and it may be fatal, exhaustion of the patient. Atropia, on the contrary, operates through the blood on the entire canal; acts directly on that part of the gut which is distended by the accumulation, and so paralyzed. Deprived, by the drying qualities of the drug, of its natural coating of mucus, the mass more readily provokes irritation; the natural contractile action is re-established; and the bowel is more or less quickly relieved of its contents.

There is another circumstance connected with atropia, which distinguishes its operation from that of common purgatives: its action is not followed by reaction; its relaxing power is not succeeded by a disposition to constipation. On the contrary, the improved action of the bowels is, comparatively speaking, sustained.

The powder and extract of the crude drug belladonna have been employed successfully in constipation by Bretonneau, Troussseau, Fleury, Drs. Brinton, Routh, Fuller, Leafe, and others; and a most interesting paper on the Use of Belladonna in Intestinal Obstruction was read at the Bristol meeting of our Association in 1863.

The cause of constipation, and the conditions under which it occurs, vary infinitely; each case requiring separate consideration, especially as regards the hygienic and dietetic treatment.

It is not my intention to enter now into the question of the regimen and diet of constipation; but, to prevent any misconception as to my view of their value, let me state distinctly, that I assign to them the first place in importance as curative means, and regard medicinal agents in the light only of valuable auxiliaries. At the same time, the error should be avoided of underrating the value of medicines. In former times, they were relied on too exclusively; of late, under the influence of hydropathy and homeopathy, their importance has been most unwisely neglected. It is the function of the philosophical therapist to recognize the respective value of all remedial agents, whether hygienic, dietetic, or medicinal, and to assign to each their relative importance.

This truth is forcibly illustrated in the disease now under consideration; for while in the more simple forms of constipation, regimen and diet are often equal to the cure, many examples of a more obstinate nature have occurred to me, where these means alone have signally failed, give relief, but where recovery has ensued when the treatment I shall now describe has been strictly followed.

In cases of simple constipation I have exhibited atropia in various forms, both in pill and in solution; but my own experience has led me to the adoption of a plan of treatment, of which the following is an outline.

The subjoined draught is given the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, on an empty stomach.

R Magnesiæ sulphatis 3j; acidi sulphurici aromat. Mx; tinct. aurantii 3j; aquæ ad 3j. M.

Ten minims (containing one sixtieth of a grain) of a solution of atropia are added to the draught at bed time;

and the dose is increased nightly by two minims, until a very slight degree of the earlier physiological effects of the drug—dry throat, wide pupil, and dim sight—is produced. This is attained with much precision and safety; but it may be necessary to give thirty, forty, or even fifty minims, according to the strength of the patient, before this result is attained. The dose should then be somewhat diminished, and continued at the reduced quantity for two or three weeks, as circumstances may indicate. I then discontinue the drug gradually; and finally replace it with strychnia, giving five minims of a solution† in both morning and evening draughts for a week or two; or the strychnia may be given alone as soon as the saline draught can be dispensed with. This commonly suffices to restore the normal tone of the bowel, and completes the medicinal treatment.

When constipation is neglected, the feces accumulating gradually distend the bowel, and finally deprive the muscular coat of its irritability and contractility, and we have established one of the most frequent forms of obstruction of the bowels. (The observations in the present paper refer to this form only.)

If, after a moderate use of the ordinary purgatives by the mouth and in the form of enemata, the obstruction shows no disposition to yield, and the patient suffers from pain and distension of the belly, with (it may be) nausea and vomiting, I prohibit entirely the use of the more powerful cathartics, the exhibition of which increases the vomiting and irritation, and may provoke inflammation. I desire the patient to be confined to liquid food; viz., milk and beef tea alternately every four hours. If there be much vomiting, I direct the milk to be mixed with one third of Carrara water, and the quantity of food at each meal to be very small, until the irritability of the stomach has subsided. The following draught is prescribed every four hours before each meal.

R Magnesiæ sulphatis 3j; solutionis atropiæ (author) M iv; acidi sulphurici diluti M x; aquæ ad 3j. M. Fiat haustus.

Should there be much spasmodic pain, I add half a drachm of chloric ether, prepared by distillation, to each dose. This draught is, for the most part, readily borne by the stomach; promotes gently the action of the bowels; and softens their contents. The atropia favors, in the manner already indicated, the contractile power of the gut. In using atropia in the manner specified, the patient must be seen twice daily; for, as a slight degree of the physiological action of the drug should be induced, the dose should be increased, diminished, or omitted, according to the effect observed. If pain and indications of approaching inflammation be present, warm fomentations to the belly are demanded; on the other hand, if these symptoms be absent, the general purpose of the medication is promoted by frictions two or three times a day with warm liniments; the rubbing to be so applied as to promote the normal course of the intestinal contents.

In a considerable proportion of cases, this treatment alone affords the desired relief; in other and more obstinate examples, we have to conjoin the use of aperient enemata. These should be used two or three times daily; and be introduced by means of the rectum-tube as high as possible into the bowel. When ordinary injections fail, ice-cold water sometimes succeeds; and it is well to bear this in mind.

In inserting the tube for any distance into the rectum, much annoyance is often experienced by its doubling upon itself. I have overcome this difficulty by the use of a stilette within the tube. Should an impediment, such as a fold of membrane, obstruct the passage, the withdrawal of the stilette for an inch or two allows the flexible tube to adapt itself to sinuosities of the intestine, and facilitates its further introduction. I have had the tube marked off in inches, to indicate precisely the extent of insertion. The higher it can be passed with safety, the more efficient is the injection.

* The solution of atropia which I use is made thus:—Atropia, 1 grain distilled water, 5 drachms. Dissolve thoroughly with the aid of a few drops of diluted muriatic acid, and add of rectified spirit sufficient to make ten drachms. This solution keeps well, and is of uniform strength. The tincture and extract of belladonna, however carefully prepared, vary much in power. I have found the tincture of one chemist seven times the strength of the same preparation from another and equally respectable chemist; and the extract is even more uncertain. The internal, and at the same time efficient use of these preparations is for this reason very unsafe. The solution is so proportioned that ten minims, containing one sixtieth of a grain of atropia, is the commencing dose for the adult.

† The solution of strychnia which I use is made thus:—Strychnia, 2 grains; distilled water, 5 drachms. Dissolve the strychnia thoroughly with the help of a little diluted muriatic acid, and add of rectified spirit sufficient to make ten drachms. This solution has the same advantages over the powder, extract, and tincture of nux vomica, that the solution of atropia has over the tincture and extract of belladonna. It is uniform in strength, passes readily into the circulation, and the dose can be apportioned with accuracy. The ordinary commencing daily dose is ten minims, and contains one thirtieth of a grain of strychnia.

with these volatile products of oil of turpentine, naphthalene, and benzoline, which are procured, in different densities, at a point of which water by inhalation. Mr. Richardson, of London, freezing through the temperature to 6° below zero, a very volatile product of oil of turpentine, besides ether. Mr. Merrill having a liquid of which the boiling point was 19° below zero, and that the skin might doubtless be produced, were surrounded the bulb of the thermometer. This result may be approximately effected by the use of a "spray producer," the concentric tubes of Mr. Richardson not being absolutely necessary to congeal the tissues with the rhigolene, as in his experiments with common ether. I have for convenience used a glass phial, through the cork of which passes a metal tube for the fluid, the air-tube being outside, and bent at its extremity so as to meet the fluid-tube at right angles, at some distance from the neck of the bottle. Air is not admitted to the bottle, as in Mr. Richardson's apparatus, the vapor of the rhigolene generated by the warmth of the hand applied externally being sufficient to prevent a vacuum and to insure its free delivery; 15° below zero is easily produced by this apparatus. The bottle, when not in use, should be kept tightly corked, a precaution by no means superfluous, as the liquid readily loses its more volatile parts by evaporation, leaving a denser and consequently less efficient residue. In this, and in several more expensive forms of

apparatus in metal, both with and without the concentric tubes, I have found the sizes of 72 and 78 of Stubbs's steel wire gauge to work well for the air and fluid orifices respectively; and it may be added that metal points reduced to sharp edges are preferable to glass, which, by its non-conducting properties, allows the orifices to become obstructed by frozen aqueous vapor.

Freezing by rhigolene is far more sure than by ether, as suggested by Mr. Richardson, inasmuch as common ether, boiling only at about 96° instead of 70°, often fails to produce an adequate degree of cold. The rhigolene is more convenient and more easily controlled than the freezing mixtures hitherto employed. Being quick in its action, inexpensive and comparatively odorless, it will supersede general or local anæsthesia by ether or chloroform for small operations and in private houses. The opening of felons and other abscesses, the removal of small tumors, small incisions, excisions and evulsions, and perhaps the extraction of teeth, may be thus effected with admirable ease and certainty; and for these purposes surgeons will use it, as also, perhaps, for the relief of neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, etc., and as a styptic, and for the destruction by freezing of erectile and other growths. But for large operations it is obviously less convenient than general anæsthesia, and will never supersede it. Applied to the skin, a first degree of congelation is evanescent; if protracted longer, it is followed by redness and desquamation, which may be possibly averted by the local bleeding of an incision; but if continued or used on a large scale, the dangers of frost-bite and mortification must be imminent.

DR. RICHARDS, of London, has invented an instrument used for freezing any part of the body to insensibility to pain, by means of a spray of ether. This method of producing local anæsthesia promises to be of much service in surgical operations. For instance, the operation requisite to remove in-growing toe-nail is very painful; by freezing the toe, or parts around the nail, it can be removed entirely without suffering. The instrument of Dr. Richards is so simple, that with a phial, glass tube, and what can be bought at any rubber store, almost any physician can make one.

The instrument consists of a four-ounce bottle, having a small tube reaching close to the bottom, and surrounded outside of the bottle, where it is bent under an angle, by a somewhat wider tube, ending at about the same place with the narrow inner tube, into a small opening. This wider tube is connected with a short rubber tube, having two rubber balls at its end. In using the instrument, the bottle is filled partly with ether and the balls compressed in the hand. They, acting like a common rubber syringe, blow air into the bottle, while part of it passes through the wider tube mentioned. The air in the bottle forces a stream of ether through the narrow tube, which, on leaving the orifice, is mixed with the air, coming from the surrounding wider tube on the same spot, and is thus blown in a spray upon the part to be treated. The rapid evaporation of the ether, aided by the air current, freezes the parts within a few moments to perfect insensibility.

Pilula Metalorum et Amarum.

By HUMPHREY PEAKE, M.D., of Visalia, Cal.
Formerly of Yazoo City, Miss.

I propose in this paper to make known to my professional confreres the formula for a pill which I have been using for the past ten years, and with such success as never to have been disappointed in the main object,—that of improving the quality of the blood. In plain English, I call it a blood-maker; in the language of the profession, a hæmatic, of the class Hæmatica of Dr. Headland. I have named it "Pilula Metalorum et Amarum"—pills of the bitters and metals—for a reason that any doctor may readily see. Its formula is as follows:—

R Quinise sulphatis, ʒj.
Ferri Redacti, ʒjss.
Strychnise.
Acidi Arseniosi, aa grs. iij.
Confectionis Rosarum.
Vel Mucilaginis Acacia.
q. s. ut. ft. pil. lx.

The range of morbid conditions to which this pill is applicable is astonishing to any but the educated of the medical profession. It is applicable to all cases—saving, perhaps, organic disease of important organs; and here, indeed, it could do no harm, although it might be impossible to cure—when the object is to improve the quality of the blood. But it is more particularly applicable, and useful, and curative, in the whole list of what I will take the liberty of calling *malarial cachexia*. My native country, and that of my early study and practice, is one bathed in malarial poison, and through which flow the Ouachita of Arkansas, and the Red River, dividing the latter State from Texas.

I do not believe that the composition of this pill is to be found in any book. The manner in which I was led to its combination was natural enough, and the only wonder is that the combination had not been made before.

It was and is a very easy matter to stop the paroxysms of a quotidian, tertian, or quartan ague; but in a good many cases the paroxysms return at the end of one, two, or three weeks, and, in some cases, at the end of four weeks,—the latter giving rise, doubtless, to the designation *mensæ* in the older writers. They were known among the people as one, two, and three-weeks "chills." My father being a physician, I necessarily saw much of the treatment of these maladies, according to the ideas

and feelings of the time. When a typhoid fever, and a commencing practitioner, they continually met me, and were among the opprobria medicorum.

I reasoned thus:—Sulphate of quinia is an excellent remedy for the ague. Its great value is unquestionable. So is and was that of the Jesuits' bark, from which quinine is made. Iron, also, is good in chronic ague, and enters into many or most prescriptions for its cure. So, too, of arsenious acid. Its reputation is older than that of the bark, or of quinine, and it is still resorted to when the latter fails. Late investigations, too, have shown that all the bitters were antagonistic to the malarial poison, and that strychnia more particularly was especially so. The inference was obvious. I would do a sort of "shot-gun" practice in these cases, and combine the whole of these drugs in appropriate proportions. I have never had cause to condemn the plain logic which led me to the result. The first thing I knew, I had a reputation for curing cases of malarial poisoning, which the other doctors within a radius of fifty miles had failed to cure. Persons came to me with immense infarctions of the spleen, many of whom, in accordance with what is now known of malarial poisoning, had had no ague at all. I prescribed the pills, and they got well. Persons remained pale, debilitated, and sallow, from attacks of malarial remittent fever. I prescribed the same pill, and they soon had a good color and a stock of good blood. Others came with neuralgia of longer or shorter standing—of the quotidian, tertian, or quartan type, evidently of the malarial stamp, which had been broken up, but which had returned. I broke them up with the usual remedies, and then prescribed the pills of the metals and bitters. Their neuralgia came back no more, for that season at least. Then came anomalous cases; pale exsanguineous persons, some laboring evidently under the influence of malarial poison,—others not, in whom no organic disease could be detected, and for whose maladies the Nosology of even John Mason Good hardly had a name, and who were yet sick. (What doctor of long practice has not seen persons die of a disease for which he could find no name?) There was one thing, however, about all these people,—they lacked good blood, and having already come to regard the *Pilula Metalorum et Amarum*, from experience as well as upon theoretical grounds, as a most powerful remedy for this condition, I prescribed them. These people almost invariably got well and hearty.—*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journ.*, Oct., 1866.

Remedy for Epilepsy.

BY GEO. C. CLOSE.

A few months since, a copy of a recipe—said to be a remedy for epilepsy, and which had been put up by a New York firm, somewhat celebrated for their specialties—was handed to me, with a request to state my price for compounding it.

I did so, and returned it to the person who handed it to me. Soon after, I received from two independent sources copies of what I know to be essentially, and believe to be precisely, the same recipe, with the intimation that it was of French origin.

The reason I now call the attention of the Association to this matter is, that I am informed that the firm mentioned above, and whom, for the sake of a name, I will call Jones, Smith, & Co., are now advertising this article as their remedy for epilepsy.

I therefore wish to make the recipe public, so that when Jones, Smith, & Co.'s remedy for epilepsy is inquired for, members may tell their customers, if they choose, that the recipe has been published, and is not the property of the pretended owners. This I think will have a tendency, as it were, to "cut the corners" of quackery, which I believe is a legitimate object of this Association.

I have put up this recipe a large number of times, and am informed by one of my customers that it has proved an effectual remedy in his case.

It is as follows:—

R Potassii bromidi, ʒvi.
Ammonii bromidi, ʒii.
Potassæ Bicarb., gr. xv.
Aque, ʒiii.
Tinc. Columbæ, ʒiss.

M.

Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF STONE.—Dr. Becker, of Mulhausen, in Thuringia, is convinced that the *ludus* of Paracelsus, which obtained such a reputation in the treatment of the stone, was nothing but the borate of ammonia, which has been in use in such cases since 1844. By the use of this remedy he scarcely ever fails in obtaining a great amelioration. The urine becomes heavily loaded with uric acid and the earthy phosphates. In chronic catarrh of the bladder this salt is excellent. The following are the formulæ used by Dr. Becker:—

(1) R Ammonie Boratis.
Glycerizæ sacchari aa ʒii
Aque dist. ʒiv.
M. ʒii every hour.
(2) R Ammonie Boratis ʒii
Aque dist. ʒiv
Syrupi simplicis ʒss
M. ʒii every two hours.—*Rev. de Therap. Méd. Chir.*

ON "GLYCONINE"—A NEW GLYCEROLE?—To obtain this compound, M. Edmond Sichel employs 4 parts (by weight) of yolk of egg, and 5 parts of glycerine, which he mixes simply in a mortar. It has the consistence of liquid honey, and is unctuous like the fatty substances, over which it has the advantage of being easily removed by water. It is unalterable, a specimen having been left exposed to the air for three years with impunity. Applied to the skin, it forms on the surface a varnish, which protects it from the contact of the air. These properties render it serviceable for broken surfaces of all kinds, particularly for burns, erysipelas, and cutaneous affections, in which it soothes the itching; and also for sore nipples. Its harmlessness prevents, in the latter case, any interruption of suckling.—*Journal de Pharmacie*, September, 1866.

SYRUP OF
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Neuralgia Pills.

One of our oldest and most reputable physicians hands us the following formula for a pill used by him with much success in neuralgia, headache, etc.:—

R Strychnia sulph. gra. ss
Morphia gra. i
Belladonna Ext. gra. iv

M., and form Pills No. VIII. Dose, one pill every sixth hour, until relief is afforded. If any movement or twitching of the muscles occurs, omit the pills for forty-eight hours.

ALLEGHANY, Jan. 22d, 1867.

MR. JAMES R. NICHOLS.

Dear Sir: In looking over your last number I came across an article over the signature of "Druggist"—What is Chlorodyne? I am in possession of the formula, and inclose it:—

R Morph. Acet. grains viij.
Chloroform, ʒss.
Mix with a gentle heat.
Then add
Syr. Simplex, Mucilage Acacia . aa ʒ
Acid Hydrocyanic . minims xxiv.
Oil Menthe P. minims iv.
Dose from three to five drops.

T. C. W.

Crème de Bismuth.

R French Subnitrate of Bismuth, ʒijss.
Mucilage of gum,
Syrup strawberries, each ʒij.
Essence Vanilla, gtt. xxx.
Carmine, grs. ij.

M. S.—Shake vial, and take one teaspoonful three times a day, before every meal. Each teaspoonful contains five grains of the subnitrate of bismuth.

A SUPERIOR GLUE.—A very superior glue may be made by dissolving three parts of India rubber in thirty-four parts of naphtha. Heat and agitation will be required to readily effect the solution. When the rubber is completely dissolved, add sixty-four parts of finely powdered shellac, which must also be heated in the mixture until all is dissolved. This mixture may be obtained in sheets

Handwritten signature: J. A. Edwards

